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HOUSE HOSTILITIES END AS MEMBERS ELECT MR. GILLET

Latter Defeats Mr. Garrett (D.)
215 to 197—Dispute on Rules
Settled at Conference

Final Understanding Hailed as
Victory by Both Sides—First
Laugh of Session Enjoyed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House of Representatives has been organized. By receiving 215 votes, Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Representative from Massachusetts was chosen Speaker, his Democratic competitor, Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, receiving 197 votes; Martin Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, 2, and four members voting "present."

Considerable time was consumed with amenities relating to the controversy, the agreement entered into and the happy settlement of the late unpleasantness. John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, commander-in-chief of the insurgents, had a statement read by the clerk giving the terms of the cessation of hostilities.

House Has First Laugh
The tenseness of the situation was broken by J. N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, who inquired whether Mr. Nelson had submitted willingly. The House laughed for the first time this session.

Henry Allen (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, who had held high the banner of the Progressives through the eight ballots, which failed to make a choice for Speaker, spoke by unanimous consent, heartily agreeing with what Mr. Nelson had said and adding that he had never heard of any other statement, evidently referring to a report of the regulars that they had all the time intended to do what they finally agreed upon.

J. T. Begg (R.), Representative from Ohio, asked Mr. Cooper to yield, but he refused. Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, called for the regular order, and there were indications of a storm, but Mr. Madden of Illinois interposed in the interest of peace, and was seconded in his efforts by Mr. Longworth of Ohio. Mr. Cooper then continued, declaring that Mr. Madden and Mr. Longworth were two as fair-minded men as he had ever known in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gillett was escorted to the chair by Mr. Garrett, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Madden, and Mr. Cooper accompanying them and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, looking on from the rear of the House, having come over immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, which is still marking time waiting for the House to get in form for co-operative work.

The swearing in of the new members was interrupted by objections to the seating of two members, E. E. Miller (R.) and J. R. Buckley (D.), both of Illinois.

Understanding Complete
The deadlock on the election of Speaker in the House was broken last night when Nicholas Longworth, Representative of Ohio, Republican floor leader, held a conference with the liaison committee of the progressives, composed of John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin; Roy O. Woodruff (R.), Representative from Michigan, and Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York. At this conference the floor leader came to an understanding with the

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PRESIDENT PICKED BY REPUBLICANS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Defeats Hiram Johnson but Faces
Platform Drawn Up by Latter's
Forces—Mr. McAdoo Victor

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 5 (Special)—Confusion which followed the endorsement of President Coolidge by South Dakota Republicans as their standard bearer in the Presidential primaries, caused by the misinterpretation of a state law, was straightened out today. Mr. Coolidge was chosen over Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, by a vote of 50,379 to 27,340. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, was elected as Vice-Presidential choice. William G. McAdoo was picked at the Democratic proposal convention, winning over Henry Ford. The Farmer-Labor group picked Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

The convention discloses, leaders here point out, the situation of one candidate facing the platform drawn up by his opponents. In other words, Mr. Coolidge they say, must adhere to a platform outlined by Hiram Johnson supporters.

Following the convention it was broadcast that owing to a South Dakota law the endorsed candidate in order to have his name appear on the primary ballot must "sign on the dotted line" the party platform. This immediately caused nation-wide speculation as to what Mr. Coolidge would do. Investigation, however, of the statutes showed that such was not the case. It did show, however, that if President Coolidge accepts the platform he must by January 1, file a statement of "principles and declarations" defining his position on public issues and is required to engage in at least one public debate within the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Women Seek Suffrage of Voters at Coming Elections

Several Candidates Hold Prominent Positions in Their Country's Public Life

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A record number of women candidates have made their appearance in the British elections. In the general election of 1918, when British women stood as parliamentary candidates for the first time in the history of this country, 16 women were adopted by the respective political parties. Though none of these secured a seat, several scored a high position in the ballot, polling an average of 3462 votes each, and one

Testimony against defendants, alleging that liquor was sold at the store on 1621 Beacon Street on various occasions in October, was gathered by federal agents. Instead of presenting their case in Federal Court, however, they picked a state court and brought proceedings under state law. A. B. Stroop, federal divisional enforcement agent, explained that this is something unique in Massachusetts.

Enforcement officials have felt that the state law regarding nuisance and liquor sales is still applicable, though dating back nearly 100 years. Declaring that the Massachusetts statute has strong "teeth" in it, the present effort is to re-establish it in good standing under federal auspices.

Information on which national agents acted, it is said, was forthcoming as the result of close co-operation with local authorities. Almost for the first time, it is said, the combined and closely co-ordinated efforts of local, state, and federal dry agencies have resulted in such practical action in Massachusetts.

Against Jasper W. Dilling, known as John Dillon, four complaints have been lodged by J. Walter Bowers, Lowell, and Cola M. Early, Cambridge, federal agents, charging that he sold them intoxicating drinks from the McGowen store. H. Allen Rutherford, chief of the Brookline police, also brings complaint against Mr. McGowen, the proprietor, declaring that his store is a common nuisance.

Petition of defendants' council this morning resulted in the case being continued till next Friday.

At the same time action under equity procedure through the so-called "padlock" injunction is being taken in the Dedham Superior Court. The case will be heard tomorrow morning. An injunction against Mr. McGowen, Mr. Dilling, Frits B. Talbot and E. Tucker Sayward is sought. If the injunction should be made permanent, it will close the defendant's premises for 12 months.

**ANTI-KLAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR DEFEATED**

ROCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 5 (Special)—In the first New Hampshire election in which the Ku Klux Klan has figured, Mayor Frederic E. Small, Democratic and anti-Klan candidate for Mayor, was defeated by a majority of 614 votes. City Marshal William S. Davis, Republican candidate, with the endorsement of the Klan, was elected, and all the candidates for the City Council supported by the Klan appear to have been successful.

The Massachusetts Legislature has one more opportunity to place this State at the front of a modern and economical position, to say nothing of a humanitarian position, in the care of her prisoners."

Massachusetts' new state prison, when it is built, must be a building or group of buildings, so constructed as to make practical the development of the modern method of caring for men under sentence of deprivation of their liberties. The Massachusetts

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

World News in Brief

Vienna (A)—Thirty-eight per cent of Austria's population lives in cities of 20,000 or more, according to the new census. One-third of the total population of the present Republic resides in Vienna.

Washington—Two awards aggregating \$1,800,000 in favor of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation have been announced by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission. The Commission agreed on 14 claims totaling \$2,960,000. The awards were for "war losses."

New York—Aerial sleepers, in which passengers will slumber as they travel from one city to another between dusk and dawn, will provide the de luxe transportation of the near future. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers Convention was told by aeronautical engineers at their session here. Possibly within 10 years, the engineers said, 50 airplanes will fly between New York and Chicago daily.

Lakehurst, N. J.—Complete confidence that the giant navy dirigible Shenandoah, if selected to make the proposed flight to the North Pole, would be able to make the trip successfully, is expressed at the United States Naval Station here. President Coolidge has approved an aerial naval expedition.

New York—President Coolidge was elected an honorary member of the New England Society in the City of New York at the society's one hundred and eighteenth annual meeting. Albert H. Wiggin was named president.

Albany, N. Y.—The strike of shopmen on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, in progress since July 1, 1922, has been ended, according to Richard McKenzie of this city, chairman of the shopmen. He said the strikers voted to return under the offer made by the company that they apply for positions individually, and not through their union organization.

New York—Exploitation of books of a salacious character for purely pecuniary gain was condemned by the executive committee of the National Association of Book Publishers, which comprises most of the country's book purveyors, at a meeting to discuss the agitation for censorship.

Washington—David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, has announced he would introduce a bill providing that the Government merchant fleet be a part of the navy and that a second assistant secretary of the navy take over the duties of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Paris (A)—Motor cars are more heavily taxed in France than in any country in the world. French owners of motor cars, paying 280 per cent more than in New York and 418 per cent more than in Ohio, the Marquess de Dion, president of the French Automobile Club, told the audience at the closing banquet of the automobile show. French exports of motor cars, which amounted to \$90,000,000 francs in 1919, turned the billion figure in 1922. There were 281,000 automobiles circulating in France in 1921. The number has now reached 380,907.

According to Miss Edith N. Burleigh, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, that petition is endorsed by no less than 57 civic organizations. She said today: "There is tremendous public interest and support for this forward step. It looks as if the struggle for 50 years would result in some constructive legislation this year which will bring about specialized care for the different types of our prison population by some cooperative plan between the State and the counties."

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Paris (A)—The Roald Amundsen transpolar flight expedition, which will attempt to fly over the North Pole from Spitsbergen to Alaska in the summer of 1924, will carry a limited quantity of mail, it is announced.

Trenton, N. J.—Unanimous endorsement of President Coolidge as the most desirable and available candidate for the Republican nomination next year was given by the Republican State Committee here.

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EDUCATORS RENEW DRIVE IN CAPITAL FOR CABINET POST

Separate Department Free of
Public Health Service
Fetters Demanded

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Educational organizations having headquarters in Washington are closing their ranks for a vigorous contest in Congress to have enacted a bill providing for a Federal Department of Education, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

Since the last Congress side-tracked the Towner-Sterling Education Bill, the educational forces have held many meetings; they have developed their organization and within a few days a measure will be introduced in Congress similar to the Towner-Sterling bill. Thomas Sterling (R.), senator from South Dakota, will file the bill in the Senate; it has not been decided who will present the measure in the House. Horace M. Towner, who introduced the bill in the House last year as a member from Iowa, is now Governor of Porto Rico.

At the outset the educational forces will be confronted by the proposal to unite the educational work of the Federal Government with the Public Health Service. There is strong opposition to this proposition, the educators being of the conviction that these institutions should not be mixed, and they see in the move to unite public health with education an attempt to subordinate the educational facilities to the purposes of the Public Health Service.

Mr. Coolidge Interested
The measure that will be introduced with the united support of the educators does not provide for mixing public health and education; it seeks a department of education without extraneous institutions. A delegation representing educational and other organizations favorable to the educators' bill, with a total membership in excess of 2,500,000 persons, waited upon President Coolidge. The argument for the measure was presented by Dr. George D. Strayer of New York, and the impression received by the callers was that President Coolidge was much interested and said the bill would receive his serious consideration.

The "Capital News Service," one of the organs of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, in its current issue, discusses the educational bill as follows:

Matters of serious import to the country will be considered; tax revision, immigration laws, the bonus, the World Court, the peace plan, which will result from the Bok prize offer . . . and the education bill.

In former sessions this, to the future perhaps the most important piece of legislation which Congress can enact, has been side-tracked in favor of "more important" bills. Perhaps it has been pushed to one side because of the strong pressure brought against it by its enemies.

It Cannot Be Side-tracked
But this session it cannot be side-tracked. The pressure on Congress to pass it is overwhelming. Every patriotic and almost every fraternal order is behind it. Churches endorse it. Teachers, schools, and colleges, alumni associations, and undergraduate clubs are for it. Chamber of commerce, civic organizations demand it. Parents want it. School organizations want it. Almost everyone who knows anything about it wants it. And Congress is not apt to turn a deaf ear to so deep-seated a desire, so strong a feeling that the time has come when the United States should do as much for education as it does for wheat and corn and pigs and cattle.

The country of tomorrow will be the land of the children of today. The citizens of tomorrow are the product of the schools of today. Can anything ever be more important to this nation than seeing to it through government help, that its schools are making the best possible citizens of its children?

The same news service quotes Dr. Aurelie Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College of California, newly-elected president of the American Association of University Women, as follows:

Education will, of course, remain always the first interest of the association. Just now its members are particularly interested in the welfare of the elementary school child. We have taken a firm stand for the creation of a separate Department of Education, with a Cabinet officer at its head. We do not want to see education subsumed in any other department. We are not in favor of including it as a subordinate branch of the proposed Department of Public Welfare and we will oppose such a move when it comes before Congress.

**DANVILLE HONORS
"UNCLE JOE" CANNON**

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 5 (A)—"Uncle Joe" Cannon is to be honored by the citizens and school children of this, his home town. The city's newest public school is to be named in his honor. The Cannon School, contractor promise, will be open for occupation by the beginning of the second winter term in January, 1924.

"Uncle Joe," who recently retired from public life, and came home to Danville to rest, is spending much of his time experimenting with his radio set and has become quite an enthusiast.

The Klan's opposition to Mayor Small was based on the latter's refusal to allow F. Eugene Farnsworth, King Kleagle of Maine, to hold meetings of the organization in the Rochester Opera House. The vote was by over 1000 the largest ever polled in a city election, the women especially coming out in record-breaking numbers.

SOLDIERS' BONUS OPPOSED
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, representing 360 firms, has gone on record as opposed to the soldiers' bonus and Government interference with the railroads, and as favoring all reduction in national taxation that can be made consistently with reduction in national debt.

Ex-Shah to Discuss Persian Dynastic Crisis

By Special Cable
Constantinople, Dec. 5
M. SHAH OF PERSIA, leaves Constantinople tomorrow for Paris to confer with his son, Ahmad Khan, concerning the Persian dynastic crisis.

Princes in Caliph, Abd al-Medjid's family are leaving Constantinople shortly for Europe.

PENSIONS MENACED BY TARIFF SCHEME, LIBERALS DECLARE

ELEVENTH HOUR ATTEMPTS MADE TO
INFLUENCE VOTING BY EXTINGUISHING
"COST OF LIVING" CRY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5—The eve of polling day has brought eleventh-hour endeavors to influence the results on the part of the Liberals, by extending their "raising the cost of living" cry to include war pensions, which are today being featured as endangered by Stanley Baldwin's tariff scheme.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, give prominence to statements obtained from manufacturing firms, showing that 100,000 additional hands could be absorbed if the tariff goes through.

Nicholas Cockshut, Conservative candidate for Rochdale, made an eleven-hour hit by producing an original letter, written by a personal friend of John Bright, who is quoted as saying, "When Cobden and I introduced free trade we thought the whole world would join, but now we find they do not something must be done."

WOMEN SPEAKERS IN DEMAND

Everywhere the final effort is being concentrated upon securing the women's vote, now 8,000,000 strong, as likely to be the main deciding factor. Women speakers are in demand and attention is focused upon some 30 women candidates still in the field. One of these is Mary Grant, who is standing as a Liberal for the Pontefract division, where she shut up an interrupter last night who asked if she would not like to be a man. "Yes," she replied, "wouldn't you, too?"

An important feature of the elections is the course taken with regard to them by that exceedingly powerful group of British newspapers known as the Beaverbrook-Rothermere press. These journals are endeavoring to bring about a state of things, in which no one party in the state would have a clear majority. Lord Beaverbrook's principal organ, the Daily Express, today urges its readers to vote for whichever candidate, whether Conservative or Liberal, is most likely to defeat Labor. It explains this on the ground that the next Parliament can be merely a "stop gap" until the "great policy of preference," as preached by the late Joseph Chamberlain, going much further than that now proposed by the Conservatives, can be introduced.

PROSPECT OF COALITION
Lord Rothermere's reasons are obscure. Not so, however, the end to which they point. His principal organ, the Daily Mail, today dwells upon the desirability of voting for the Liberals, although yesterday it gave prominence to the opinion of the Liberal Party's own organizers that this political combination does not expect to obtain any clear majority. What this means is evident. Should no party obtain a majority over the other two parties, there must either be a coalition or else yet another election.

The Conservatives have more obscure. Not so, however, the end to which they point. His principal organ, the Daily Mail, today dwells upon the desirability of voting for the Liberals, although yesterday it gave prominence to the opinion of the Liberal Party's own organizers that this political combination does not expect to obtain any clear majority. What this means is evident. Should no party obtain a majority over the other two parties, there must either be a coalition or else yet another election.

PENSIONS MENACED BY TARIFF SCHEME, LIBERALS DECLARE

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor. The Westminster Gazette, Mr. Asquith's organ, confirmed this today when it said: "We are told by the Daily Herald (official Labor organ) that should there be a majority for free trade an alliance with Liberalism to carry on the work of Parliament would not be contemplated, although it has been contemplated and suggested in the New Statesman (independent Labor organ). In this, as in other matters, Labor will learn that there are only two lobbies in the House of Commons and that if it will not vote with the Liberals it must join the Conservatives in imposing food taxes."

Labor Plows Lonely Furrow

This sums up the position precisely, since Labor and the Conservatives are totally opposed to one another. Labor has declared its determination to plow a lonely furrow, but the Liberals would be prepared to make great sacrifices to secure Labor's support and a combination—not easy, it is true, and therefore likely to be of short duration, but still a combination—is, therefore, to be expected between these two. During the

EVENTS TONIGHT

Shrine Circus, Mechanics Building, Boston Radio Exposition, Horticultural Hall. Girls' City Club: Discussion of "Equal Pay for Equal Work," 8. Newbury Street, 8. Harvard College Observatory: Lecture, "The Origin of the Earth," by Prof. Horace Shapley, 7 (admission 50 cents). Brooklyn Public Library: Illustrated lecture on Labrador by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, 8:15.

Women's City Club: Lecture, "Chinese People and Their Backgrounds," by Mrs. Florence Aycough, clubhouse, 8:30. Discussions of "Equal Pay for Equal Service," by Miss Helen Keefe, presented by the Women's Club, 8. Richard J. Lane, chairman Boston School Committee, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Railway Mail Association, New England Branch: Meeting, Quincy House. Gamma Delta Society of Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Annual banqueting, 8:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Public illustrated lecture, "The Near East—Its Problems, Its Condition and Its Future," lobby, 6.

Nonchalance: "The Art of Dressing," by faculty members with secretaries of Boston Y. M. C. A., Bates Hall, 7:45.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: 97 Huntington Avenue, supper for Girl Reserves, 8; social hour, 7:30. 68 Warren Street, Club, 7.

New England Alumnae of Bryn Mawr: Conference with Miss H. C. Smith, director of Bryn Mawr's Summer School, Venturer Book Shop, 28 Warren Street, 6:30.

Cambridge Y. M. C. A.: Illustrated lecture on "Conditions in Argentina," by Dr. C. H. Creighton, Hill of the Babson Statistical Organization, 8.

Boston Retail Shoe Salesmen's Association: Installation, 15 Province Court, 6. Appalachian Mountain Club: Illustrated lecture by Miss Ruth Rose, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Scientific Lecture Bureau: Society of Civil Engineers: Address by Col. Charles R. Goss, "The Characteristics and Methods of Control of Quicksands and Other Soils," Myrtle Hall Auditorium, Temple, 7:45.

Deaf: "The American League," Performance of "College Days," Memorial Hall, Dedham.

Music: Jordan Hall—Song recital by Gertrude Tingley, 8:15.

Theaters: Boston Opera House—Sir John Martin Harvey in "Hamlet," 8:20. Copely "Candida," 8:10. H. H. Aspinwall in "London," 8:15. Keith's—Vigorelli, 8. Selwyn—George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man," 8:15.

Shubert: "The Janie MacKane," 8:15. St. James—"Magnolia," 8:15. Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelly," 8:15. Tremont—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:15. Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:15.

Photoplas: "Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10. Fenway—"Why Worry?" 2:20, 7:11, 9:10. State—"The Light That Failed," 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston City Club: Luncheon, address by Dr. F. R. Nansen, "Conditions in Russia," 12:30.

Harvard Union: Address by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, 4.

Roosevelt Club: Luncheon, talk by Thomas Mott Osborne, American House, 12:30.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Assembly luncheon, address by Dr. F. E. Hopkins, executive director, National Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers, Cornhill Plaza, 12:30.

Harvard Woman's Club: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Emerson College of Oratory: Founder's day exercises, Huntington Chambers Hall, 11:15.

Insurance Brokers Association of Massachusetts: Lecture on "Insurance Salesmanship," by Herbert D. Conney, general agent, Metropolitan General Life Insurance Company, New England Insurance Exchange, 4:30.

East Boston League of Women Voters: Talk, "What Every Woman Needs to Know to Be an Intelligent Voter," by Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, East Boston High School Center, 2.

Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association: Annual exhibition, Congress Hall, Chelsea, 10:30.

Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: Lecture, "Explorers of the Sky," by Prof. Harry T. Smith, Harvard University, Boston Public Library, 2.

New England Shoe & Leather Traffic Council: Meeting, Copely-Plaza, morning and afternoon.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts: Meeting, Tremont Temple, 2.

Art Exhibitions: Art Exhibitions—Work of the Jewelers' Guild.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls: Etchings by Charles Emile Bell; block prints by David Haven Brown; original illustrations.

Casson Galleries: Water colors by Harry Sutton Jr.; paintings by Anna Fisher, Copeland, Gandy—Water colors by Charles Curtis Allen—Exhibition.

Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.

Doll & Richards: Etchings by Sears Galleries; colors by J. Olaf Olson, Walter E. Webster and Holly Fedden.

Goodspeed's: Etching and Lithographs of Ships by George C. Wales.

Grove Horne Gallery—Paintings by Ross Moffett.

Guild of Boston Artists: Sculpture by Richard H. Reeca; water colors by Frank W. Benson.

Massachusetts Historical Society: Portraits in metal by Theodore Spencer-Simson, 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by C. Arnold Shad.

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period of this combination Labor would be continually pushing for the main objects in its program, which are the nationalization of industry and a capital levy. To neither of these are the Liberals, as a whole, prepared to assent. Before long, therefore, new elections would have to take place.

It follows that two main possibilities are gradually emerging for the choice of British electors. One is to return the Conservatives to power, and accept the tariff this party proposes. The other is to submit to a temporary condition of Liberals and Labor, with all that this implies, to be followed at a short interval by another appeal to the polls. The only remaining possibilities are the return of either Liberals or Labor to power by themselves, which is so improbable that the insurance rates in London against it are now comparatively microscopic, or a permanent Labor-Liberal coalition, which the Labor Party's own organ repudiates.

JEWELRY SURVEY OF WORLD IS PLAN

Purpose to Gather Data as Basis for Government Aid

That a survey is to be made of the jewelry and plated-ware industry of the world by the United States Government, became known today when Henry A. Mors, chief of the specialties division of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington and head of the Boston Export Round Table, notified Lynn W. Meekins, manager of the New England district office of the bureau, that he would be in Boston Dec. 14 and 15. Mr. Mors also will visit Attleboro, Mass., and Providence, R. I., to confer with manufacturers prior to drawing up a questionnaire to be sent to members of the jewelry and plated-ware trade.

The purpose is to secure positive evidence, by means of statistics, etc., as to prices, conditions of the market in various parts of the world, sources of supply of raw materials, etc. It is also hoped to augment the co-operative movement between manufacturers, exporters, and the Government services, as was launched recently by the establishment at Providence, of a co-operative office of the bureau, sponsored by the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

Edward F. Seely, United States commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, will be in Boston from Dec. 10 to 15, inclusive. He has had 15 years' experience with trade with Latin America and the Argentine, and in view of the large exports of wool, hides, etc., from Argentina to Boston, his visit is of unusual interest.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow

WNAC (Boston)—11:55, weather, 12:02, stock market, 12:15, church services, 1:15, "The Story of the Earth," 2:30, "The Story of the Moon," 3:30, stock market, 3:45, concert, 4:50, broadcast from Boston radio exposition, 5: stock market, 8 to 11, concert.

WGB (Boston)—12, music, 12:40, weather and farm market, 5:30, markets, 6:10, news, sports, 6:30, police reports, 6:40, code practice, 7: "Bits of Wisdom," stories for parents, 8: radio, 8:30, concert.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, weather, 12:00, talk, 12:15, "Tales for the Kiddies," 1:30, talk, 8, concert, 9, story for grown-ups, 9:30, concert.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

8: Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday; strong eastward winds, 15 to 20 miles per hour.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Thursday; cold Thursday; strong southeast winds shifting to westerly Thursday.

Northern New England: Rain or snow tonight or Thursday; no much change in temperature; east and southeast winds.

WBZ (Springfield)—12:30, weather, 12:45, music, 12:55, farm market, 1:30, "Sidelines on Egypt," 2:30, markets, 5: "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:45, "The Work of the World," 8:30, 9:30, stories from the New York Railway Club, 10:30, orchestra.

WJZ (New York)—2:30, songs, 3:30 to 4:45, "Home Made Candies," 4:15, songs, 5: "Sidelines on Egypt," 5:30, markets, 7: "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:45, "The Work of the World," 8:30, 9:30, stories from the New York Railway Club, 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (New York)—2:30, songs, 3: "Experiences of a Magazine Writer," 3:30 to 4:45, "Home Made Candies," 4:15, songs, 5: "Sidelines on Egypt," 5:30, markets, 7: "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:45, "The Work of the World," 8:30, 9:30, stories from the New York Railway Club, 10:30, orchestra.

WDK (Pittsburgh)—9:45, livestock market, 12, farm market; weather, 12:15, lecture on "Christian Science: As Applied to Business," by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. member of the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, 1:15, dinner concert, 7:30, weekly chat with farmers, 7:45, children's farm market, 8:15, talk to farmers, 8:30, concert, 8:45, weather, 11:30, concert.

WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour, 8:30, "Inventing in Human Capital," 8:15, evening concert.

WJZ (New York)—3, Christmas music, 4:15, songs, 5: "Home Made Candies," 4:15, songs, 5: "Sidelines on Egypt," 5:30, markets, 7: "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:45, "The Work of the World," 8:30, 9:30, stories from the New York Railway Club, 10:30, orchestra.

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British Labor Party Offers Plan to Redeem Debt by Capital Levy

Should General Election Result in Its Favor, a Graduated Tax Would Be Laid on Fortunes Above £5000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In the unlikely event of the Labor Party being returned to power at the general election on Dec. 6, it is pledged, in the words of its election manifesto at once "to work out a scheme (in consultation with the Treasury experts) to impose a non-recurring, a graduated War Debt Redemption Levy on all individual fortunes in excess of £5000, to be devoted solely to the reduction of the debt."

Further details of the scheme as at present visualized by the Labor Party are as follows: the proposed graduated scale begins at 5 per cent on the first £1000 over and above the minimum of £5000, and rises by multiples of five to 60 per cent on fortunes over £1,000,000. Thus, a man worth £6000 would pay £50 or 1.2 per cent of his fortune, another worth £10,000 would pay £550 or 5.5 per cent, while a man worth £1,000,000 would pay £502,800 or a trifle over 50 per cent. The thorough-paced plutocrat with £10,000,000 would pay £5,902,800 or 59 per cent. The tax would be payable in three annual installments, either in cash, Government securities, or any other securities easily realizable on the stock exchange. Joint stock companies as such would be exempt from the operation of the levy, and there would be a special committee to deal with the inevitable "hard cases."

System Simple in Theory

The way the proposed levy would be worked is, in theory, extremely simple. If the State received payment in Government securities it would cancel them at once; if it received payment in cash or in non-Government securities, it would of course have to invest the proceeds in Government stock on the open market before the cancellation. In both cases the country, including the payer of the tax, would benefit by reduced taxation, so that, viewing the transaction entirely by itself, in neither case would there be any direct loss to the community as a whole, for all that would happen would be a book entry transferring the sum of £3,000,000,000 (about one-half Great Britain's internal debt) from one part of the Nation's balance sheet to another.

Such a scheme, of course, lends itself to criticism. Apart from the morality or otherwise of confiscating the property of the individual, because it is believed that the community will benefit—matter upon which perfectly honest people hold diametrically opposite opinions—practical men and theorists have vied with one another in producing reasons why it would not work. One will point to the dislocation which he feels sure would result from the vast amount of buying and selling of stock exchange securities that payment of the levy would involve; another will criticize the application of the levy in special cases, and show how, for instance, a man who earns a small income on a large amount of capital will have to pay more than one who earns a large income on a little capital and at the same time be less able to bear it; yet another will declare that as soon as people knew the levy was coming they would try and avoid it. Money would flow abroad; the exchange value of sterling would fall as it did in the parallel case of Switzerland, when a capital levy was under consideration; British credit, on which the material prosperity of the country depends, would be irreparably damaged. Others point to the capital levy in Czechoslovakia, the failure of which President Masaryk himself has frankly admitted, or in Greece, where the confiscation of half every banknote in circulation was followed by a serious economic crisis. These are only a few of the arguments which are adduced to prove that the capital levy would be a failure in Great Britain.

Many Economists Favor Plan

On the other hand, the Labor Party is able to point to a strong array of economic talent which supports this scheme. There is, for example, Prof. A. C. Pigou of Cambridge University, and J. M. Keynes, the brilliant writer from the same university and college as Professor Pigou. Mr. Keynes in his book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," wrote, "I am one of those who believe that a capital levy for the extinction of debt is an absolute pre-requisite of sound finance in every one of the European belligerent countries." Even Mr. Lloyd George's Government dabbled with a capital levy in 1919, as a result of the inquiries of the Select Committee on the Increases of Wealth (War). Had it been enacted then, and confined strictly to war fortunes, there are many of its present opponents who would have supported it, on the grounds that so many of those who stayed comfortably at home reaped enormous material

benefits, while those who fought remained poor.

Today, however, a levy on war fortunes only is out of the question, and the Labor Party's proposal includes within its scope all fortunes, whether acquired honestly or dishonestly, by individual effort or by inheritance. In this last connection it should not be forgotten that the estate duties, which range from 1 to 40 per cent on the capital value of all inherited property over £100, is in effect a capital levy, and no light one.

In the course of one short article it is naturally impossible to do more than indicate some of the arguments for and against the proposal, but such is brief is the scheme as it now stands before the British electorate. Even its supporters recognize that it is not a popular scheme, and Sidney Webb has recently declared that it stands less chance of acceptance now than in 1921. Nevertheless, the Labor Party clings tenaciously to the idea, and it is therefore probable that it will be heard of again in the not distant future.

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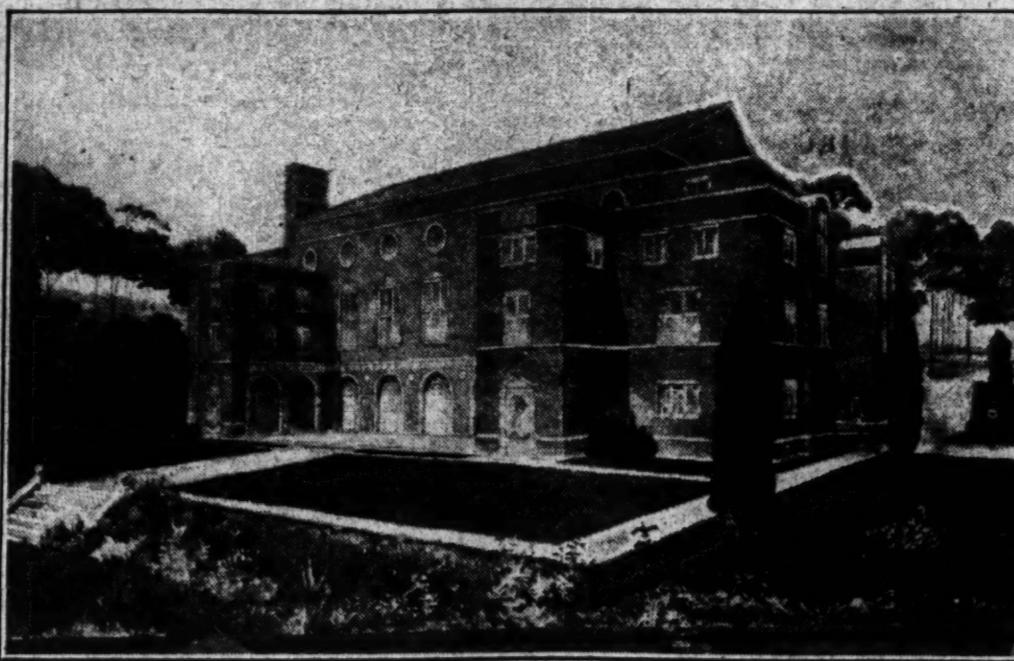
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Replaces "The Barn" on Wellesley College Campus



Drawing by Cram & Ferguson, Architects.

New Student Alumnae Building Which Is Dedicated With Ceremonies

WELLESLEY'S NEW BUILDING DEDICATED

Alumnae Association Formally Turns Over Handsome Structure to Head of College

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 5 (Special)—Wellesley College, today, is transferring the center of its community and social life from The Barn, famous to many generations of Wellesley students, to the Student-Alumnae building which receives its official christening this afternoon. From all points of the Wellesley compass, alumnae, who for 15 years have worked against great odds toward this day, have gathered with the present student body, for the celebration. And tonight, while the Boston Symphony Orchestra gives a dedicatory concert in the auditorium of the new building, the members of 75 Wellesley clubs scattered across the continent will meet, in gala reunions in 75 cities, to join in the event. Out at Wellesley the dormitories are overcrowded with alumnae guests. It is doubtful whether students or alumnae are the more jubilant. For the alumnae today's dedication brings about the realization of the great "Wellesley Dream"—a community center befitting the school. For the students, interpreting the event from the point of view of their own interests, today means "Prom" in the great dance hall, concerts and dramatics in the auditorium, and smaller and more intimate parties in the guest rooms. But from whatever viewpoint, this, to Wellesley, is "The Day."

Although the proposals for the new building were first presented in 1908 at the June alumnae luncheon, innumerable delays have prevented their earlier execution. It was a pin-money project from the beginning: both students and alumnae uniting in every variety of a project, from selling sandwiches to holding bazaars, to raise the necessary funds. The final cost of the building is about \$450,000.

The program of the day's celebration began at 3 o'clock when the building, hastily cleared of scaffolding and building materials, was formally presented to the Alumnae Association by Mrs. Kingman Brewster of Springfield.

KING'S VISIT INCLUDES POLITICS AND TEETH

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Dec. 5—King Alexander suddenly left yesterday for Paris. The Government issued a communiqué to the effect that the aim of the journey was a consultation with the King's dentist.

The press ascribes to the journey a political character, among other questions to be discussed during the King's visit being that of reparations.

CHERBOURG—Sailing for New York on the Majestic today are J. P. Morgan, Edward R. Stettinius, Willis H. Booth and the former American Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace with Mrs. Wallace and their son.

EST. 1848

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Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs—French Lace Edge Handkerchiefs—Unusual assortment of French Handkerchiefs 35c upward

A most attractive collection
of Children's Handkerchiefs

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A distinctive collection featuring
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EXTENSIVE BUILDING PROGRAM FOR DELAWARE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Free Education Through University for All Children, With Year in France for Most Studious, Proposed

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the Delaware Service Citizens held here recently Pierre S. du Pont, president of the organization, assured the members that he and his associates were working out a program for the construction of new public school buildings which would be presented to the next State Legislature (in 1925) for ratification. The plan, it was understood, contemplates replacing all the unfit school buildings in the city and State with modern, fully equipped structures.

The work, which would require an outlay of more than \$16,000,000, would give every Delaware child the opportunity for a free education in the public schools, the University of Delaware, and to the most studious members of the university's junior classes, a year's study in France without cost. It is not proposed to rebuild all the Delaware schools at the same time, and the plan may carry the work through five or eight years, or until all but the buildings erected within a decade have been replaced.

Foreign Study Project

Equal interest in the education of both races is shown in the report of the association, as provision in 1925 new schools of 73 rooms had been made for 2910 colored children at a cost of almost \$500,000. The money expended by the Service Citizens is in addition to the generous appropriations of the Legislature, the organization having a perpetual income of \$90,000 a year which comes from an investment of \$1,500,000 donated by the president of the organization.

The Service Citizens' meeting was informed through the president of the University of Delaware that the foreign educational project inaugurated by the university, and which has aroused nation-wide interest, has been highly satisfactory and successful from every viewpoint. The experiment in foreign schooling was so satisfactory that the Service Citizens voted \$4800 to meet the expenses of a Delaware group, thus indicating the continuation of the plan, with probably increasing classes year by year, and possibly including young women students of the Women's College. The Service Citizens have concluded, through these reports, that the foreign educational project is not only feasible, but that it will be of immense benefit to students in these days of increasing international commercial and professional intercourse.

SIR W. MACKENZIE PASSES ON

TORONTO, Dec. 5—Sir William MacKenzie, leading Canadian financier and railroad builder, passed away today. Sir William was a member of the well-known firm of MacKenzie & Mann, railroad contractors, and was president of the Canadian Northern Railway.

ARMAND COLD CREAM POWDER

In The PINK & WHITE BOXES



Wouldn't She Appreciate This Christmas Gift?

From far romantic corners of the world come the exquisite perfumes, rare flower-oils, costly extracts that combine to make Armand products such precious gifts. Fragrance of France, treasure of the East, aroma of the Tropics—Christmas presents of indeed surpassing charm!

Armand Cold Cream Powder is the original cold cream powder. Soft and smooth, it blends naturally into the complexion. Its clinging quality makes frequent powdering unnecessary. Armand is absolutely pure. A very thoughtful gift from one woman to another. Easy to send by mail, too.

Men in General Please Note

Wives, sisters, aunts, cousins, nieces, daughters, yes, and mothers will be delighted with your consideration in selecting an Armand gift, both pretty and useful.

Everywhere Armand Cold Cream Powder is \$1. Other fascinating Armand toilet things, 50c to \$10.

If Armand Cold Cream Powder or any other Armand product is not perfectly satisfactory, return it to your dealer and your money will be refunded. That is our guarantee. If you write us direct please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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100 Styles, from Slippers to Boots, Always in Stock

No. 498. The newest arrivals. A two-strap pump with cut-out quarter, soft leather sole and 1 1/2-inch heel. \$9.85

No. 886. Black kid boot on smart, easy-fitting last. \$11. Mail Orders Filled

Merrill's Shoe Shop Inc. DIRECT ELEVATOR

Full Line of Phoenix Hosiery

PRESIDENT PICKED BY REPUBLICANS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

state personally or through a designated representative before the primary.

If President Coolidge adheres to the South Dakota law he pledges himself to:

Repeal of the guaranty clause in the Esch-Cummins Act.

Reduction of tariff on manufactured goods.

Conscription of wealth for war purposes.

Strict adherence to the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

Meanwhile the air is buzzing with comment concerning the results of both the Republican and Democratic state proposal conventions.

Mr. Coolidge's vote was 50,379. Mr. Johnson's 27,340. Mr. McAdoo received 39,012. Mr. Ford 5072. Mr. La Follette received 31,899 votes at the Farmer-Labor meeting and Mr. Ford 7247.

Platform Points

Some of the outstanding points in the respective party platforms were as follows:

REPUBLICAN

Indorsement of the National Administration.

Strict enforcement of the Volstead Act.

Agricultural development and cooperative marketing.

Child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Completion of the Muscle Shoals project.

Conscription of money as well as men in the event of war.

Repeal of the guaranty clause in the Esch-Cummins Act.

Reduction of tariff on manufactured goods.

Increase in wheat tariff from 30 to 50 cents a bushel.

Abolition of tax exempt securities.

Privilege of jury service to women.

Enforcement of all laws.

DEMOCRAT

Reduction of taxes.

Restoration of agricultural prosperity.

Preservation of world peace.

Strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and all prohibition laws.

Adjusted compensation for former service men.

FARMER-LABOR

Public ownership of transportation.

Payment of all war debts from excess profit taxes.

Repeal of the Esch-Cummins Act.

Five-year moratorium for farm mortgages.

The Democrats' call for strict enforcement of the dry laws was considered a "setback" for the so-called Ford-for-President forces who had been charged by Anti-Saloon League officials, other dry leaders, and certain politicians as "selling under false colors."

The fight between Gov. W. H. McMasters and Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator for senatorial preference, in the Republican gathering almost obscured the Coolidge-Johnson issue, and is largely thought to have caused the upset of the Hiriam Johnson boom and the Coolidge victory. McMasters forces were supposed to be strong Johnson men, while the Sterling forces were for President Coolidge.

BUILDING SHOWS CONTINUED GAINS

Prospective Construction in State in October \$13,714,452

Prospective building in Massachusetts in the month of October in 35 cities showed a gain of 33.4 per cent over the returns for September and 19.5 per cent increase over the figures given in October of last year, according to the returns received by the state Department of Labor and Industries which were made public today at the State House.

The aggregate value represented by applications for building permits filed in October was \$13,714,452. There were increases in October of 1923, in 22 cities, and decreases in 13 of the 35 cities from which the data was obtained.

The aggregate for October consisted of \$6,767,197, or 49.3 per cent, for new residential buildings; \$4,167,780, or 30.4 per cent, for the new nonresidential buildings and \$2,775,465, or 20.3 per cent, for alterations, repairs and bricklaying.

The State College of Agriculture is entertaining today one party of delegates including the eastern group, which for two days has been visiting New York City schools, the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, and the high-school department of agriculture at Danville.

MYSORE INITIATES POLITICAL REFORM

Franchise Is Extended and Powers of Two Chambers Enlarged

BOMBAY, Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The anticipated constitutional reforms in Mysore State have been announced to the people by the proclamation of the Maharaja. Mysore is one of the most progressive states in southern India. The new measure is a great improvement upon the conditions in the past and is likely to meet the wishes of his subjects. The chief features of the reforms are an extended franchise of about four times the present voting strength, the removal of sex discrimination, the grant of powers to the legislative council to vote on the budget, and general extension of the powers of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Representative Assembly will be placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions, and will have the privilege of being consulted on all

proposals for levying new taxes. The Legislative Council will be enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and insure a statutory non-official majority and will have power of voting on the annual state budget in respect of all items of expenditure.

The representatives of urban as well as rural constituencies in the Legislative Council will be returned by direct election, and as regards the elections to the Representative Assembly, the existing property qualifications will be reduced by one-half.

The franchise will in both cases be extended to all persons paying income tax, and also to women possessing the necessary qualifications prescribed for voters.

The constitution, powers, and functions of the municipal councils, district boards, and village panchayats (councils), will be revised so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs.

VOCATION EXPERTS MEET IN BUFFALO

Teachers, Factory Managers and Business Executives Gather for 17th Convention

By MARJORIE SHULER

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5—When education for work comes in the door, labor unrest flies out the window—discontent vanishes from the farm, and indifference disappears from behind the merchant's counter. This is the consensus of teachers, factory managers, store executives, and Federal Government representatives from all parts of the United States, gathering here for the seventeenth annual convention of the National Society for Vocational Education, which opens tomorrow and will continue through Saturday.

What kind of vocational education is being offered throughout the United States? Are the hidebound conservative tendencies of academic education setting up artificial limitations for the vocational classes? Will employers and labor unite on a program for apprentices, including provisions for continuation schooling? How are teachers to be trained in social points of view which they need if they in turn are properly to prepare young people to be workers?

SIX DEPARTMENTS

These are some of the problems which will be discussed in the three days of simultaneous meetings arranged by the six departments of the association, agriculture, commerce, home economics, industry, part-time schools, and vocational rehabilitation.

Vocational education is to be subjected to a searching inquiry by the convention to determine its future.

None of the delegates question that vocational training has developed more rapidly than the preparation in the way of teachers and schools warranted. Appropriations have been granted and students have applied, while curricula were still in the making and teacher requirements were unstandardized. How the problems arising from this condition can be met without disturbing the work now being done is the question confronting the educators and representatives from the fields of commerce and industry who are here to help form conclusions and to help translate the discussions into action.

FINANCIAL DISCUSSION

The executive committee and the general council will have a conference dinner this evening, and the state directors of vocational education have been in session all day discussing finances, the support which industry may be expected to give to the general program, the aid which the Federal Government is giving to home-making education, and the methods of reimbursement employed in the various states.

Many of the delegates are making trips of inspection today, visiting the Buffalo high schools, where vocational and home-making courses are offered, and the elementary schools, including the new \$800,000 McKinley vocational school which offers courses in machine-shop work, pattern making, cabinet making, woodworking, sheet metal, plastering, plumbing, and bricklaying.

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POULTRY SHOW AT CHELSEA

Turkeys, chickens, pigeons, ducks, geese, cat and guinea pigs are included in the annual exhibition of the Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association which opened yesterday in Congress Hall, Chelsea. Dogs will be added to the show Friday and Saturday. More than 1600 birds are on display.

FRANCHE IS EXTENDED AND POWERS OF TWO CHAMBERS ENLARGED

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PETITION IS FILED ON PRISON REFORM

(Continued from Page 1)

sette Civic League and Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, for this Commonwealth. Mr. Bates said:

Modern penology emphasizes the belief that men in prisons can be returned to better and more nearly normal ways of living than when they first passed into the control of thoughtful prison authorities. To bring this about the men incarcerated must be treated while in our prisons as nearly like normal law-abiding individuals as is consistent with the public safety.

There are singers (rare, it is true) who succeed in penetrating beneath the outer surface of even the most time-worn music and bringing to light some undreamed-of beauty, some new meaning, some fresh emotion. Miss Warren is not one of them. Content with the commonly accepted version of things musical, she apparently seeks no change, perhaps has no desire, to do so. But there is much beauty within her grasp, were she aware of its nearness.

S. M.

others. Berthe Van Den Berg was the pianoforte accompanist.

Miss Warren is a singer of experience, well versed in the routine of concert giving. Her voice is of agreeable quality and she uses it in the main with skill. More than this, she possesses considerable insight into the music which she chooses to interpret. In no way does she shock the musical sensibilities, yet on the whole her conceptions rarely rise above the conventional.

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S. M.

OTHER CITIES SEEK HAVERHILL PLANTS

Representatives Negotiate With Manufacturers for Transfer of Business

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 5 (Special)—Representatives of trade organizations and chambers of commerce from other cities were in Haverhill today negotiating with shoe manufacturers for the transfer of their plants to places where they will be free from trouble and controversies with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Newburyport and Marlboro are among the cities that are being urged before the manufacturers as inviting prospects.

It is known that some of the large manufacturers are seriously contemplating taking up with some of the offer made.

One of the largest shoe manufacturers in the city has stated emphatically that he will not do business in Haverhill unless the tentative agreement submitted by the Shoe Manufacturers Association is signed by the union.

This manufacturer is on the verge of announcing his removal of his factory from the city.

The situation today is the most tense since the negotiations between manufacturers and union started with each side holding strictly to the stand taken several days ago. The manufacturers will not sign an agreement that provides for five-day working week and that does not change the present permit system. The union is standing firm for these two provisions.

The locals thus far voting on the adoption or rejection of the manufacturers' agreement have turned it down by large majorities. It was stated today by prominent citizens that Haverhill now faced an extremely critical situation and the prosperity of the community was seriously threatened.

The proceeds from the sale of the present site and the utilization of prison labor will go far to reduce the cost of the new institution.

MUSIC

Katherine Metcalf

Miss Katherine Metcalf, mezzo-soprano, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, with this program:

Mermaid's Song..... Haydn
Arias from "Orfeo"..... Gluck
Morgenlied..... Rubinbeck
Schubert and Veilchen..... Eusebius Wolf
Morgan's Song..... Liszt
Liebesleiter..... Weingartner
Mon Bras present..... Widor
La Pavane..... Bruneau
Carmen..... Reynaldo Hahn
The Unknown..... Cyril Scott
Hebridian Sea-Haivers' Song..... Thompson, Stone

Arr. by Marjory Kennedy-Frazer
Little Red Bird..... Irish Folk Song
Like Barely Bending (MS.)..... Schubert

Im Abendrot..... Hugo Wolf

Die Laute..... Schubert
Er ist's..... Hugo Wolf

Miss Metcalf revealed a rarely deep, rich voice, finely resonant, of wide range, and skillfully controlled. It was evident that she had subjected herself to thorough training, with a view to interpreting songs of varied emotional appeal, and her program was well designed to disclose the diversity of her accomplishment.

At present Miss Metcalf is most at home when she interprets songs expressive of gaiety, tenderness or charm. Thus, last night, she seemed at her best in such items as Haydn's "Mermaid's Song," Widor's "Contemplation," or the dainty bit by the latter composer given as an encore after the French group. To the more profoundly moving numbers such as Gluck's aria or Strauss' "Puccio, My Son," Miss Metcalf brought a well cultivated dramatic conception, but left the impression that her full expression of their emotional content is still to be attained.

Walter Golds played the accompaniments discerningly. A good-sized audience was liberal with applause.

L. A. S.

Olga Warren

Olga Warren, coloratura soprano, gave a recital last night in Steinert Hall. She sang songs by Handel, Hahn, Fouldrane, Liszt, Brahms and

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STATE TAX FIGURES SHOW 22C DECREASE

First Cut in Years Reduces Average to \$26.88—Property Valuation Is \$5,971,195,782

Massachusetts property valuation, according to Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is the \$6,000,000,000 state class.

Mr. Long, in a statement today, announced the final figures from the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, showing the local assessments and values on April 1 of this year. The average tax rate in the 355 cities and towns in the State dropped 22 cents per \$1000, the first downward step in many years. He says that the local assessors have laid taxes to the amount of \$167,485,193. This, he says, is an increased levy of \$4,583,513 over that of the previous year. The two previous years, he continues, have shown, however, an almost even \$10,000,000 increase each.

Of the amount so raised, the State received \$12,000,000, the counties approximately \$8,900,000, about \$3,000,000 went toward the soldiers' bonus, and the balance of about \$144,500,000, was spent for local purposes.

The assessors in their work found 4,501,953 acres of land in the State; 424,474 dwelling houses which is an increase of 15,070 over the number last year; \$17,811 persons taxed on property, an increase of 51,414 over last year. The assessors found 86,540 horses to be taxed, a decrease of 4317. The number of cows has decreased by 3159, there being 164,022 this year in Massachusetts, while sheep number 11,276, or 1451 fewer than last year. There are 22,688 swine in the State, a decrease of 425.

Mr. Long says that Suffolk County has the largest valuation with a total of \$1,817,426,360, with Middlesex County second with a valuation of \$1,024,667,804. The tax rates vary from \$10 per \$1000 in Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, or Dukes County, to \$42.80 in Natick.

The 355 cities and towns are divided as to tax rates into eight groups. Those having rates of from \$10 to not over \$15 number 12; from \$15 to \$20, number 29; \$20 to \$25, number 90; \$25 to \$30, number 132; \$30 to \$35, number 71; \$35 to \$40, number 18; \$40 to \$45, number 3, and only one city over \$45 per \$1000 of valuation.

MAYORS ELECTED IN ELEVEN CITIES

Voters in Twenty-One Massachusetts Municipalities Name Various Officials

Municipal elections were held yesterday in 21 Massachusetts cities, 11 of which chose mayors for one or two-year terms. Where mayors were elected the interest in the voting ran highest and the numbers of citizens going to the polls was largest. Mayors were elected as follows:

Taunton—Leo H. Coughlin, re-elected (unopposed).

Leominster—Henry F. Sawtelle, re-elected (unopposed).

Gloucester—William J. MacInnes, re-elected.

Salem—George J. Bates.

Pittsfield—Charles W. Power, Rep., re-elected.

Newburyport—Michael Cashman, re-elected.

Northampton—Edward J. Woodhouse, Dem.

Brockton—William A. Bullivant, Rep.

Holyoke—John F. Cronin, re-elected.

Quincy—Joseph M. Grise, re-elected.

Marlboro—James M. Hurley.

In the Brockton election the Democratic administration was overthrown in a campaign based on Mayor Frank A. Manning's activities during the strike of shoe workers early in the year when nearly 200 persons were arrested during strike demonstrations. William A. Bullivant, Republican, was elected by more than 1000 majority, and the City Council, formerly solidly Democratic, becomes Republican except for one member.

Salem polled the largest vote in its history as a city in electing George J. Bates, a state Representative, as Mayor over Mayor Dennis J. Sullivan who has held office for six years. Representative Bates conducted his campaign on the platform of prohibition enforcement, promising to close barrooms and thwart bootleggers. His majority was more than 4800. In Gloucester mayoralty majorities also were broken when Mayor William J. MacInnes was re-elected for a second term, defeating former Mayor Percy W. Wheeler by more than 1600 votes.

In President Coolidge's home city of Northampton a Smith College professor, running as a Democrat, was elected by a majority of 70. Prof. Edward J. Woodhouse, the mayor-elect, has been professor of government at Smith since 1919. He is a native of Virginia and before coming to Smith taught at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Chicago, Richmond College and Yale. His Republican opponent was William Cordes, manufacturer. In Pittsfield, Mayor Charles W. Power, Republican, added to his 1922 majority.

Fall River, which had no mayoralty election, reduced the Republican majority in the city council, electing three Democratic councilmen at large in place of Republicans. Majorities in every ward were so close as to make contests probable.

Elections for city council and school committees were held in Springfield, Westfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Fall-

Dollies Holding "Open House" at State House Attract Throng

1200 Dolls to Go to State Children During Holiday—Governor to Visit "Dolly Land"

Dolls with smiling faces and winsome ways are hosts again today at the State House. They are holding open house to residents of Massachusetts in room 436 until 5 p. m. Officials of the State House are special guests of honor.

There are about 1200 of the dolls who came at the call of the young women in the division of child guardianship in the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare, which has supervision over the children who are cared for by the State, and are destined to be given at Christmas time to the 1200 little girls whom the State has taken especially under its wing.

They are a joyous multitude and the soundless message that seems to echo through the large room and run out into the corridors is the gladness and love they are going to bring to 1200 little girls at Christmas.

Even state senators and representatives heard the call and responded and seemed loath to depart, once they entered the presence of the gay little throng, and it is rumored that it has reached the Governor himself, and that he has given instructions to his secretary that nothing whatever is to be allowed to interfere with a visit by him to the dolls.

In silks and satins, laces, velvets and gingham, the dolls are dressed, each one seeming more lovable, if possible, than any other. They show themselves at school, sitting at their desks with their sates before them, intent on studying their A B C's, the teacher in front. It is evident they know their lesson, for their hands are up eagerly to tell the teacher the answer to her question. Another group of dolls are dancing around a Maypole and a lot of others are hanging over a fence looking on.

That dolls like winter as well as they like summer is shown by another group that are out with their sleds and skates in the snow.

A whole tableau of dolls is composed entirely of babies, babies in long dresses and babies in rompers, and they are the best behaved babies one can very well see, for not one of them is crying.

There is another remarkable thing about the dolls. While happily intent

River, Lowell, Haverhill, Waltham, Quincy and Peabody.

The proposal to license sales of non-intoxicating beverages was adopted in Springfield, Westfield, Northampton, Brockton, and Fitchburg and defeated in Salem, Newburyport, Waltham, Quincy and Gloucester.

DISTURBING RADIO NOISES NULLIFIED

Neutrodyne Sets Exhibited at Boston Exposition

Elimination of the buzzing, squeaking, and kindred sounds that have long held an unwelcome place in radio transmission seems at last an accomplished fact, thanks to the introduction of neutrodyne sets, several examples of which are to be seen this week at the Boston Radio Exposition at Horticultural Hall. As its name implies, neutrodyne neutralizes or nullifies the effect of static electricity in the atmosphere, a factor against which radio manufacturers from the first have had to combat.

Another improvement that is said to produce the same beneficial effect as neutrodyne is a combination tube and crystal set, the message being received in radio-frequency waves through the tube, then shifted to the crystal receiver. In this way all disturbing noises are done away with except, of course, any natural sounds that may be picked up in transit.

Song Recital in Afternoon

The feature of this afternoon's activities at Horticultural Hall, where the exposition is being held, was a song recital by Miss Ruth Hall George, contralto, with Miss Grace Brown at the piano. This was preceded by an organ recital. A vocal concert by soprano, tenor and baritone will lead the evening's entertainment.

The motion-picture feature attending the show has proven even more popular than expected, for, instead of the four screenings daily as originally planned, a continuous performance is now in order. These pictures, explanatory of radio work, include a comic cartoon, "The Mystery Box," which, in its own way, traces the path of a message from the moment it is broadcast until it comes in through head phones or loud speaker.

Much interest was caused last night by the sending of a message to Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer now in winter quarters. The message, written by Sheldon H. Fairbanks, manager of the show, was as follows:

"Donald B. MacMillan, WNP-73's to the bunch aboard the Bowdoin. Show going well. All interested in my messages. Hope to meet you on way back. Sheldon Fairbanks."

A transcribed message received from the explorer, who is within 200 miles of the North Pole, has been encased in a massive block of ice. Another from the same source is expected at any time now.

Beginning in the early afternoon, great crowds were the order yesterday at the exposition, and it has been a difficult matter to clear the building even a half hour after the official closing time. The exhibitors say that they expect to do a "landslide business" at the hall the latter part of the week.

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View From Mt. Holyoke Campus Stirs Muse in Japanese Student

Miss Fumiko Mitani Contributes Poem in English to the First Issue This Year of the *Shinx*

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 5 (Special)—When Miss Fumiko Mitani of Tokyo, now a student at Mount Holyoke College, sent in her poem "From the Prospect Hill," to the editorial board of the freshman paper, which has just made its first appearance this year under the title, The Sphinx, she submitted the first poem she had ever written, whether in English or in her native Japanese.

A graduate of the Woman's Christian College in Tokyo, where she specialized in English literature and carried off the highest honors in her class, Miss Mitani not only studied English throughout the five years of her high school course at the Jishigakuen, or Girls' Mission School, and the three years of her college career, but, immediately after her graduation, assisted in teaching English in boys' primary school in her native city.

Prospect Hill, the scene which inspired the poem, is one of the beauty spots of a college campus, the loveliness of which comes as a surprise to the visitor. She has seen this wooded hill sheltering the college from the east, clad for many an American student with a certain obscuring familiarity, with a refreshing freshness, and the feeling of wistfulness and aspiration which its beauty evoked in her is expressed with a sincerity and a simplicity equally refreshing. The poem reads thus:

FROM THE PROSPECT HILL
Do you ask me why I hurry to the Hill
When the sun is high?
Oh, just to hear the song of the plain,
sit upon grass and look toward the horizon where the heaven touches the earth.
And I must, at first soft like the murmur of bubbles upon the seashore, then rising and swelling like an ocean tide.
At last fills the earth and the sky
And every cloud and town and woods, rocked and swayed by the waves of melody.
Plays its part, solemn, sad, or joyous, but in rock amid the ocean of harmony.

Trying to catch the surrounding tune in vain,
Must sit and sigh, half in rapture and half in despair.

Do you ask me why do I hasten to the Hill, when the sun is high?
Oh, just to speak with the Evening Star.
I heard, some nights ago, girls talking.
They made a wish when they saw the first star.
But I do not know how to utter my wish then.
It seemed too large for my thoughts to express.
And I looked up toward the Evening Star.
And oh, what a joy! in her pure twinkling read my hope clearly written.
(Since falls on the grass.)
I hasten to the Hill and make my wish anew.
I know she carries my prayer to the Heaven.
When I stand upon the earth with my arms toward her, wishing for the light so pure.

I came back to my room half unsatisfied—
For the music escapes me and the star
But my heart kindled when I opened the Bible.
And found the word, "Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face."
Yes, the day will come when I join the music of the plain and sit by the Copely-Plan in connection with the Eastern Claim Conference of the American Railway Association, freight claim division, and under the auspices of the New England Shoe and Leather Traffic Council.

To one who wondered how Miss Mitani came to write her first poem in a foreign idiom, she explained that it was a much more difficult thing to write a short Japanese poem.

"A short Japanese poem," she said,

"must have only either 17 or 31 syllables, no more, and I find it hard to condense my thought to so few words.

In modern Japanese poetry, of course, there is some free verse, and longer poems, but again, in Japan the language of verse is more difficult than the language of prose.

The language used for poetry is an ancient, classical language, not the modern, colloquial Japanese."

With the model of the Japanese lyric before her, Miss Mitani was inclined to depreciate the value of her first attempt at English verse. "I feel so ashamed of it," she said. "There are many beautiful Japanese poems written

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VOTERS WILL DECIDE EQUAL PAY QUESTION

N. E. A. Against Discrimination Between Men and Women Teachers of Same Training

Equal pay for equal service of school teachers is a policy to which the National Education Association is committed officially, and the experience of cities where it has been in operation for years confirms the soundness of the plan, according to official information received by the High School Women's Club, which is urging this equality in Boston. It is sending this information to women's clubs and other organizations in answer to a statement, previously sent out by men teachers opposed to the equal pay idea, which stated that the N. E. A. also was opposed to it and that such a policy would have a disastrous effect on the schools. The question comes before the Boston voters as a referendum next Tuesday.

The telegram from Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the N. E. A., to Miss Helen F. Keefe, president of the High School Women's Club, reads:

The National Education Association, in Section 8 of its platform, is officially committed to the following principle: "Equal salary for equal services to all teachers of equivalent training, experience and success." This platform of the N. E. A. takes precedence over committee reports which represent the opinion of committee members, rather than the official attitude of the association.

A letter from Dr. Frank E. Spaulding of the graduate school of the department of education of Yale University to Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman of the Boston School Committee, states:

I am in favor of equal pay on principle, and several years' experience as superintendent in Minneapolis and Cleveland, where equal pay has been in practice for many years, confirms the soundness of the principle. In these cities there is no evidence to indicate that equal pay was tending to eliminate men or to lower the quality of men employed. Indeed, I believe that the percentage of men in those cities was rather larger than it is in cities of the east, and was certainly of quite an high grade.

Both sides of the equal pay ques-

tion are to be presented at an open meeting of the political department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts beginning at 11 a. m. next Saturday at the Copsey-Plaza. Miss Keefe is to speak for the affirmative and Albert F. Reed, president of the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, is to take the negative side. Candidates for the City Council and School Committee have been invited to be present and speak.

William G. O'Hare, member of the School Committee, is to speak in favor of equal pay at the Practical Arts High School this evening, at 8 o'clock, and Miss Keefe will talk on the subject at the Girls' City Club at the same hour. Tomorrow at 3 p. m. Miss Keefe is to speak again at a joint meeting of the East Boston League of Women Voters, and the Woman's Club of the East Boston High School Center. Members of the Woman's City Club are to have both sides of the question presented to them at a meeting to be held in Pilgrim Hall at 7:45 this evening.

MOTOR VEHICLES HELD UNSEIZABLE

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5 (Special)—The New Hampshire Supreme Court has given a decision, by a vote of four to one, that motor vehicles used for the transportation of liquor contrary to law, may not be confiscated to the State. In the case in question, Octave Nadeau pleaded guilty to violating the liquor laws and the question was whether his automobile was "paraphernalia" under the law.

The court held that "illegal keeping" of liquor means in casks, bottles, and other containers and the law does not "intend to provide for the forfeiture of motor vehicles." The decision may lead to the attempt of many owners of forfeited cars to recover their property.

PROFIT-SHARING DISTRIBUTION

Out of each year's profits of Louis Fabian Bachrach, Inc., shares of partnership stock will be distributed among principal employees, according to provision made by the recent reorganization. At the present time, about 19 percent of the stock is held by employees organized by the plan. The Bachrach organization operates photograph studios in the principal cities of the New England, middle Atlantic and middle western states.

CHARTER REVISION TOPIC IN MELROSE

Mayor's Committee Meets and Holds a General Discussion of the Needs

Revision of the present city charter of Melrose, an instrument which has been in operation for some 20 years or, possibly, the adoption of an entirely new plan of government, is now under consideration in that city. A committee of about 40 representative men, four from each ward and aldermen from each ward as well, met last night in High School Hall at the call of Paul H. Provost, Mayor of Melrose, to consider what action, if any, should be taken.

The finding of such a committee, appointed by Mayor Provost, though it was merely advisory, that this was exactly what he desired, was made clear by the Mayor when he opened the meeting preparatory to turning it over to Ray Wilson, president of the board of aldermen, who acted as chairman.

Discussion was general, it being led by the Mayor; Harry C. Woodill, former Representative of Melrose in the Legislature and chairman of the legislative committee on cities for several years while on Beacon Hill, and Charles H. Gilmore, present representative of the 22nd Middlesex district.

It was decided that the Mayor and Chairman Wilson should appoint a sub-committee, they to determine its size, to make a careful study of the present charter of Melrose and report back to the general charter committee and recommendations for changes in the instrument which they may deem it advisable to make. Another meeting of the general charter committee will not be held until the sub-committee, which is to be named at once, has studied the present charter and come to some understanding as to what desirable changes, if any, are to be recommended.

The discussion of the charter, now in operation in Melrose, last night developed the fact that there is scant demand for a new charter in the city. The power of appointment and removal by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen, of executive officials, was believed by many to be a provision which should be made in the present charter. The reduction in size of the board of aldermen from 21 to nine was another change also meeting with favor from several speakers, while the giving of additional financial power to the school committee whereby it could have greater control over the school budget and the location, building or remodeling of school buildings was also proposed.

It was brought out that, while the present charter is satisfactory to Melrose citizens, these changes noted and others might be discussed thoroughly and some of them possibly made to the great advantage of the city.

Among the speakers at last night's meeting were Angier L. Goodwin, former Mayor of Melrose; Charles M. Cox, former state senator; George E. Damon; A. M. Tibbets, former president of the board of aldermen; Arthur Davis, city solicitor; Frederick Ellis, former alderman; Herman H. Stuart, superintendent of schools; and Dr. John Dike, long time member of the board of aldermen and alternate delegate to the Chicago National Republican convention in 1920.

MAIL MEN PLANNING FOR INCREASED WAGE

Problems confronting parents in educating their sons and to be discussed by Prof. Ernest R. Groves of Boston University tomorrow afternoon at the fall meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of Huntington School, 320 Huntington Avenue.

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where the situation will be brought more closely before the people.

According to officers of the Boston branch, the railway mail clerks have received only one increase in wages since 1913. The last increase, which took effect in 1919, was recognized as inadequate under the living conditions that then obtained, but the congressional committee, in recommending it, voted the opinion that living costs would soon diminish. Instead, the clerks' leaders point out, the cost of living in the past four years has risen.

POLITICS CHARGE IN SCHOOLS DENIED

Providence Mayor Says Proposed Inquiry Will Be Started in Few Days

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5 (Special)—A new development in co-operative work was announced last night at the annual extension conference at the University of New Hampshire when George M. Putnam, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation told of a project for the co-operative ownership of machinery which already has operated to great advantage at Putney Hill in Contoocook.

Farm management specialists have long recognized, said Mr. Putnam, that one of the greatest problems before New Hampshire farmers is the handicap of small fields and the necessity for either too great an overhead in machinery on the one hand or too expensive labor without improved machinery on the other.

As an experiment the first Farm Bureau Co-operative Farm Machinery Association was formed at Putney Hill. In Mr. Putnam's neighborhood, five men joined in the purchase of a sprayer costing \$400. If each had bought one of the machines, their investment would have been \$2000. Even as it was, they borrowed the money from the bank, paying it off in installments over a period of years, so that the cost should be distributed with the years of use.

The care of the machine was vested in a single person as manager who was paid a fixed rate for operation, housing and upkeep. So successful has the plan proved that the association has now taken similar action with regard to a potato digging machine, and it is planned to encourage the development of similar associations throughout the State.

President Putnam stated that upon the building up of strong community organizations depended the strength of the work. He reported that in the counties where membership campaigns had been conducted, there was every indication that the progressive farmers were enthusiastically behind the Farm Bureau movement.

In opening the conference R. D. Hetzel, president of the university, made a plea against "the gospel of despair," and declared that "the very swing of its circle is the time to urge young people to come into it."

It has developed that the special city council committee has practically decided to place the task of investigating in the charge of Dr. George D. Strayer, director of the school of educational research of Columbia University. Dr. Strayer has already surveyed the situation here.

Mayor Gainer says the committee has not been inactive but is working to obtain the best permanent results. He says the committee is determined to eliminate all ground for criticism by going into the school system thoroughly. This will involve, he says, an investigation of administration, the obtaining of data upon which a practical building program may be outlined, whether or not school monies are being spent wisely and how much more it will be necessary to spend to place the school system on a basis comparative with any in the country.

EDUCATING SONS' HIS TOPIC

Problems confronting parents in educating their sons and to be discussed by Prof. Ernest R. Groves of Boston University tomorrow afternoon at the fall meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of Huntington School, 320 Huntington Avenue.

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FORD SYSTEM TURNS TO TEXTILE PROJECT

Motor Car Production Methods to Be Applied to Cloth by Detroit Manufacturer

Application of Ford methods to textile production, as outlined in preliminary work and experiments conducted by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, for the Ford Motor Company, indicate that textile history is in the making. The Ford Motor Company, as has been announced, is to build a textile mill at Detroit, for the production of cloth to be used as the backing for the artificial leather for seats and tops in Ford cars.

"There is no question that the cotton manufacturing process readily lends itself to the Ford methods," Kenneth Moller, director of Lockwood, Greene & Co., said. "It is impossible for us to say, yet, exactly how Mr. Ford will be manufacturing cotton goods after the experiments we are now conducting for him have been completed. Already one experiment has led to another and the new mill, as laid out today, is so radically unlike any other, that any manufacturer, with the exception of Mr. Ford, doubtless would hesitate to attempt to make in the intended product." He continued:

Much can be done toward standardizing cotton manufacturing processes. Much can be done toward making these processes continuous and toward reducing the waste made, the power and labor consumed, and the cost of space utilized. New England especially should be interested in such developments, as on their successful outcome probably depends the salvation of the textile industry there. New England, admittedly, can compete in every phase of cotton manufacturing except as to labor costs. Our main advantage in this Ford cotton mill is the elimination of labor. I can conceive of no more interesting problem in textile manufacturing than this one; nor can I conceive of any which holds in it greater possibilities for constructive work.

Details of Plan

The company has completed negotiations for a merger of cotton mills operated by Lockwood, Greene & Co. in the south and the International Cotton Mills of New England. The new concern is known as the New England Southern Mills. News leaked out a few days ago of a contract placed by the Ford Motor Company with Lockwood, Greene & Co. for the construction of this new mill in Detroit; but details were withheld by the Boston engineers until today, when Lockwood, Greene & Co. published their current number of Builders, a monthly technical periodical.

The Ford Motor Company has commissioned Lockwood, Greene & Co. to lay out, in a building in Detroit, known as the Aviation Building, the first unit of a mill which will make a 55-inch sateen, running 1,050 yards to the pound. About 50,000 square feet of space in this building will be devoted to the process, which includes carding, spinning, weaving and dyeing. Space in another building has been set aside for cotton storage and for the opening of the cotton. The completed mill will contain, roughly, 7,600 spinning spindles and approximately 200 looms, together with all the necessary machinery and a dye-house. The capacity of the plant on a day run of 48 hours a week, will be approximately 29,000 pounds. Running three shifts, the mill will produce approximately 87,000 pounds per week.

Considerable experimental work is still to be done before final methods and machinery are decided upon, definitely. The problem has been to make the process at the Ford plant as nearly continuous and as automatic as possible, provided, of course, that all departures from established practices and all changes in equipment should result in a reduction in the cost of manufacture. Present indications point to a process which will be substantially as follows: The raw cotton will go first to a bale breaker; next through two vertical openers, set in tandem, and then directly to the cards. Each of these machines will be fed automatically from the preceding machine, and the cards will deliver the stock directly to the back of the drawing frames and thence to the slubbers.

Changes in Production

Those who are familiar with the cotton manufacturing process will observe two radical departures from common practice, up to this point. First, the elimination of picking, and secondly the avoidance of the handling of the cotton by human hands. After one process of drawing, the cotton will pass through the following machines: A slubber, one process of roving, spinning, spinning, warping, slashing

and weaving. The weaving will be done on automatic looms.

The cloth taken off the looms, after inspection, will be singed, desized, washed, dried, dyed, dried again, and tented. The cloth will then be ready for the coating. Automatic conveyors will be used throughout the plant. Wherever it is possible to couple two processes together, that will be done; for instance, the singeing and the desizing processes will be so coupled; also the washing and the first drying processes.

Those who have had a hand in this work for the Ford Motor Company look upon it as an opportunity to advance the textile industry, build up better production methods, and break down barriers to progress in industry.

A Friend to the Service Man



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Miss Anita Phipps, Army Hostess

This Army Worker Pleads for Renewal of Interest by Women in Camp Work

PARTIAL PROHIBITION GAINS ADHERENTS

TORONTO, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence) — Interesting views on liquor law amendments were given by the Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, general secretary of Evangelism and Social Service for the Methodist Church, on returning here from his journey to Alberta, where he took part in the campaign, which resulted in the substitution of Government control of liquor for the former Temperance Act. Dr. Moore said that both sides had increased their support, but those opposing prohibition had gained the more.

In that Province, as in Manitoba, more people voted to retain partial prohibition than had ever voted for such laws in the past, and the increase in the moderationist vote was from among the new Canadians and the new native born voters, women and young men who have come of age in the seven years since restrictive acts replaced the license system.

COMMISSION TO STUDY LUMBER INTERESTS

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence) — Because of the inroads being made by United States operators on British Columbia forests the matter of the imposition of a heavy export duty on all British Columbia lumber

not manufactured in the Province has become a live question. In view of the fact that the lumbering industry is more prosperous than any other industry in the Province it is unlikely that anything will be done that would invite retaliation by the United States, such as the imposition of an import duty on lumber.

The general disposition of both businessmen and lawmakers is to defer any action that may be taken until the Royal Commission named by the Dominion Government to study all aspects of the lumber question throughout the Dominion has made its report.

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BROADWAY AT LAWRENCE—CHICAGO

Army Hostess Urges Renewal of Interest in Camp Work

Miss Anita Phipps Says There Is More Need for It Now Than During the War—Asks Women's Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—An effort to make the women of the country realize that their interest in the welfare of soldiers stationed in army camps is even more necessary now than it was during the war is being

Cross. Before her present appointment, she served as supervisor of women's relations for the eastern division of the second corps area.

A memorandum detailing the part played by women in the War Department activities, under the direction of Miss Phipps, has just been forwarded to the chief of staff of the army in Guatemala by Mr. Sanchez Latour, Minister to the United States. Military authorities in Guatemala, said Mr. Latour, are looking to the United States as a model in establishing social clubs for men in the army, and have called upon Miss Phipps to advise them in instituting a program similar to that of which she is the administrator for the War Department.

CANADIANS SEEK HIGHER TARIFF WALLS

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 5 (AP)—Indian

tribes from widely separated sections of the country met at a common trading center in the vicinity of Boyertown, Berks County, in the opinion of John and Robert Kinsey of Reading, who have been making a study of Indian relics found in that vicinity.

The variety and design of the many

stone implements and other articles

found in a cave or mine which the Indians apparently excavated, indicated to the searchers that tribes from the New England states, from Delaware, even from the western part of Ohio, met and exchanged goods.

The cave in which most of the articles

were found apparently was that from

Ancient Indian Trading Center Is Discovered in Pennsylvania

Searchers, Studying Relics, Believe Red Men Gathered From New England, Delaware, and Ohio

READING, Pa., Dec. 5 (AP)—Indian

tribes from widely separated sections of the country met at a common trading center in the vicinity of Boyertown, Berks County, in the opinion of John and Robert Kinsey of Reading, who have been making a study of Indian relics found in that vicinity.

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were found apparently was that from

which the stone used by the aborigines was taken. The stone is of varied tints

of bluish green, running in veins through the mine. The excavation, of considerable size, was funnel shaped, due to the methods of digging used by the Indians. Two openings to the pit have been found, and the investigators believe there may have been others.

Close to the cavern there were many fine chips, apparently the result of the manufacturing operations. Within the cave the explorers found stone beads and the remnants of a garment or robe. In another tunnel the workers found various articles of stoneware, bracelets and ornaments.

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SPANISH COUNCIL
RESIGNS EN MASSE

Alcaldes Refuse to Accept an Office That Has Become Full of Responsibility

MADRID, Spain, Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence) — Increasing difficulty is being experienced in getting the new municipal councils throughout Spain to work smoothly and regularly, while at the same time the severely primitive and retrospective measures of the Directorate against the peasant former alcaldes are resulting in the steady flow of these personages into the prisons, which are already full in many places. Former members of ayuntamientos or councils are still being imprisoned in large numbers, and it is just reported that the whole council of Artesa in the district of Lerida, along with the alcaldes, have been arrested, following an inquiry conducted by a commandant of infantry.

A conspicuous result of these arrests is to frighten good men from becoming councilors. The new councils are certainly not made of the best stuff available, and in many places little enthusiasm is shown by the members, while in various cases there have been resignations on the one hand and dismissals by the Directorate on the other.

Six Members Resign en Bloc

It is just announced that six members of the council of La Rabida, along with the alcaldes, have sent in their resignations, accompanied with a memorandum that they desire them to take effect instantly, as they cannot for a minute incur the fearful responsibilities in which they may become innocently involved through taking over the affairs and finances of their predecessors. This is an example of similar fears and intentions in the case of many other ayuntamientos. It is commonly remarked that to become a municipal council or an alcaldes is merely asking for trouble instead of his office being a source of dignity and quite likely profit, as used to be the case.

In the meantime, little is yet heard of any trials of the offenders who have been imprisoned, and if they are all to be properly examined and fairly judged there is an enormous amount of work for the Spanish courts for many months to come.

Another Innovation

A further decree from the Directorate now introduces a remarkable novelty into Spanish municipal life. By the new regulation any Spaniard of full age may attend a meeting of the local municipal council and say before it anything he desires concerning municipal work, or he may submit his comments in writing. Formerly a person with a municipal grievance could only submit it to the alcaldes or the secretary, and if it were inconvenient to them, it went no further. There are indications that this innovation does not wholly please the ayuntamientos; they think it detracts from their dignity and will impede business.

There have already been curious results at Seville and Barcelona. At both there were ratepayers ready with speeches the moment the decree was read in the council chamber, and at Barcelona they talked the meeting out to its close. One had an invention of a sanitary character which he declared had been accepted by the council's predecessors and then laid aside in favor of another, while another speaker went into the history of the misdeeds of previous ayuntamientos of Barcelona for several years past.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable alcaldes all over the country, and the suggestion is being strongly put forward that persons should be trained specially for the office, and that they should enter it as a career independent of local connections.

DR. GRENFELL REGRETS "GOLD RUSH" STORIES

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence) — Speculators are taking an unfair advantage of Labrador, according to Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, head of the Grenfell Mission. Not only are development concerns organized on the strength of Labrador's native resources and then abandoned to the detriment of the country, but the recent "gold rush" was to an

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charted part of the country where there were not even surface indications of gold. Dr. Grenfell, who is touring Ontario cities lecturing on his work, declared that the rocks in the vicinity of the "gold rush" were all of pre-Cambrian formation, in which gold is rarely found. He believed there was great mineral wealth in Labrador but had no faith in the gold rush as an agency to exploit it satisfactorily.

What Labrador needs more than anything else, said Dr. Grenfell, is stabilization of industry. To bring this about, the mat and rug weaving industry has been introduced. Tourists who visit the coast and shoot the walrus and bear for sport have made the livelihood of the Labradorian still more precarious. Excellent progress is being made with the campaign to distribute goats throughout the country to supply milk for the children.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT JEBAIL
BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Archaeological excavations at Jebail are being advanced with great activity. It was reported recently that an underground passage had been discovered containing Egyptian antiquities and nine tombs, one of which is reported to be that of an ancient king.

Industrial Development Leading Agriculture in Czechoslovakia

Soil Is Extremely Productive, Yielding Twice as Much to Acre as Germany, but Only 42 Per Cent Is Arable

PRAGUE, Nov. 13 (Staff Correspondence)—Czechoslovakia's fifth anniversary, which she celebrated recently, marks a fit occasion on which to consider her agricultural status. Indeed, it is rather an industrial state that she is known, and for which she once bore the title of "the great pearl in the crown of Austria-Hungary."

As the Slav countries in Europe go, Czechoslovakia is industrial rather than agricultural. Of her people only 40 per cent are agriculturists, as compared with 58 per cent for Russia, 52 per cent for Yugoslavia and 50 per cent for Bulgaria. This is not a strange comparison when the fact is considered that only 42 per cent of the land in Czechoslovakia is arable and that one-third is covered with forests.

Czechoslovakia makes the most of its opportunities. The sugar beet is its pride, and rightly so. It produces today an amount equivalent to 80 per cent of that of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and it is the musical province of Bohemia that 85 per cent of the sugar factories are found.

To the acre Czechoslovakia can produce twice as much as Germany, three times as much as Denmark and six times the amount which France can raise. In size, Czechoslovakia occupies the fourteenth place among the European states, but ranks fourth in the number of acres under sugar beet cultivation, following Russia, Germany and France.

On the lands which are less than 1000 feet above sea level, sugar beet, barley and wheat are grown; on the larger area which lies between 1000 and 1200 feet where the sugar beet fares badly, the fields are given over to barley, wheat and oats; from there on, up to 2000 feet, are acres of potatoes, rye and oats. Above 2000 feet, the land becomes pasture, but this, in fact, is extremely small, being only 8.6 per cent of the country's total area.

Czechoslovakia is wealthy in fruits and is well on its way to regain the position of being an international

NON-VOTERS TO BE DISFRANCHISED

New South Wales Will Penalize Referendum Slackers

BRISBANE, Queensland, Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—As the result of the recent referendum, the people in the State of Queensland defeated prohibition. The issues submitted were: Prohibition, continuance, or state control. The combined majority against prohibition was overwhelming.

In the State of New South Wales, the liquor bill had a stormy passage in Parliament, and although the second reading passed, there is a rough time ahead for it in committee. The bill is a complicated measure of 33 clauses, most of which amend the clauses of earlier liquor acts. The question of prohibition is not raised by the bill. It provides as follows: A referendum on the question of whether prohibition with compensation shall operate is to be taken on the first Saturday in September, 1928, and thereafter every five years. This referendum is not to be taken within

60 days of any general election. All persons who fail to vote in this referendum are to be fined and disfranchised.

Generally, compensation is to be paid on the lines set out in the 1919 act, but it is provided that no concern whose principal place of business is outside the State of New South Wales is to receive compensation. A court is to award what it considers is "just and reasonable" to any claimant for compensation in respect of termination of trade; but such sum shall not exceed three times the amount of the average net annual profit, taken over the three preceding years. Other clauses provide that there shall be no more barmaids other than those employed as such for at least three months in 1923, and duly registered.

As the committee stage, through which the bill has to pass, promises to be full of interesting discussion on this very important contemplated legislation, any further remarks are postponed till then.

STATISTICS PROVE PROHIBITION VALUE

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The prohibition situation, in view of the recent votes in Alberta and Manitoba and the proposed vote in British Columbia, was the subject of review by the Rev. Ernest Thomas of the department of evangelism and social service before a meeting of Methodist ministers today.

In the face of recent developments in other provinces, it behooved Ontario people to inquire diligently into the actual workings of prohibition, which demonstrated, Mr. Thomas claimed, that drinking and drunkenness alike decreased whenever facilities decreased. Experience all over the Dominion since 1921, when importation, interprovincial trade and "short-circuiting" were outlawed by referendum in several of the provinces, had shown a decline in the amounts of liquor passing through customs and excise for consumption. Customs statistics showed that liquor legally available for consumption in Canada decreased from 1.10 gallons per head of population in 1913 to 3.6 gallon in 1923.

The agriculturists of Czechoslovakia are a political force today, having at the head of their party M. Svehla, Prime Minister of the Republic. With the formation of the Republic came the breaking up of the big estates and the gradual parceling to small farmers. The farmers may be better off, but it is maintained in certain quarters that Czechoslovakia now imports grain in large quantities, which before the war it was able to grow for itself. There are 7000 local agrarian organizations in the country.

In 1918, there were 167 special schools for farming and agricultural education and 5566 students. Since that date the pupils have doubled, while the schools have only increased 27 per cent. In the experimental institutions all phases of economic rural life received consideration.

There can be no doubt of the earnestness of the Czech peasant. His dream of owning his morsel of earth and of being his own master has come true. And, with the surge of freedom, has come the realization of the value of organized power. The organized farmers today through the central European states wield a political force, the true strength of which would greatly surprise even the farm bloc in the United States.

TO TAKE PACIFIC TEMPERATURES

VANCOUVER, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Scientists have been appointed to the bottoms of all the Canadian Pacific trans-Pacific liners by the Dominion meteorological department with the purpose of securing definite data of sea water, temperatures on the northern Pacific. Scientists believe that the temperature of the north Pacific has an important bearing on the weather of Canada, and the department is taking this and other steps to learn if this assumption is well founded.

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The Library**The Public Library and the Immigrant**ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER
Librarian, Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library

THE active public library wishes to enroll among its readers every member of its community. Its existence is based upon a belief in the social, the educational and the recreational value of books and reading. Supported for this purpose by public funds, it is under obligation to render service not to a few only, but to all.

In communities which include immigrants, special consideration must be given to their needs and special effort made to furnish books which they can actually use. First, of course, are the books which definitely assist their adaptation to American life—the "easy reading" books for the student of English, the books of practical instruction for the worker, the books which assist the applicant for citizenship. Then the immigrant, like the native-born, must find also in the library books for his recreational reading. In the great majority of cases, this must mean books in his native tongue.

People who have never tried it themselves do not realize how hard it is to attain sufficient mastery of a language to read it with ease and full understanding. Those are the people who say that the immigrant can understand American life and ideals only through American literature and that therefore he must read English. It would be just as reasonable to say that since the top of the window must be washed, the housewife must grow tall enough to reach it. She can't. Neither can the average immigrant acquire sufficient facility in English to read it as a recreation, especially in view of the fact that he works long hours at heavy labor that usually leaves him unfit for mental exertion.

Literary Taste

Another issue involved is that of literary taste. The Pole's favorite novel is one based upon the history which is a part of his inner makeup—the history of Poland. The ideal of the Czechoslovak reader is the simple tale "Babicka" (Grandmother), in which old customs and legends are interwoven with common things and everyday virtues. The Jugoslav loves the heroic ballad and thrills to Tsar Lazar's choice of a heavenly rather than an earthly crown. These tastes are good. They are a part of the immigrant's very self, and they can be satisfied only in his own literature. They are based, too, upon conditions which he understands. Hugh Walpole has said that the average Englishman cannot care for such a book as "My Antonia" because he has no conception of the social conditions on which it is founded. If this is true of the Englishman, who is our own kin, much more must it be true of the immigrant who came from a world whose social organization was in every respect different from ours.

Moreover, general culture is advanced by the addition of cultural contributions not available in English. Libraries have always aimed at having representation of French, German, Italian and Spanish literatures. Other literatures ought to be added just as fast as readers for them can be found, and the average of literary taste will thus be raised. Few Americans habitually read fiction of the grade of Sienkiewicz, but he is the favorite author of the Pole. Every Pole, practically without exception, has read and reread many times the great trilogy, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge" and "Pan Michael," and his literary taste is based upon it.

Responsibility and Opportunity

The librarian who is privileged to work in an immigrant community has opportunities for personal enlargement unknown to the one who moves in trodden paths. To learn how other people do things and why is the great objective of travel. The librarian who works among the foreign born can get this without the expense of a journey. And library and librarian in exchange pass on the American way of doing things.

Democracy and opportunity have to the immigrant in cities no other ex-

position equal to that of the public library. The library is the only place that is warm and free, that is open to all ages, both sexes, all nations and creeds, and in which all can meet on terms of equality and receive equal consideration. It is the only branch of the city government which expresses primarily graciousness. And the immigrant needs graciousness.

In an English class in a library

those directly connected with books. It is a meeting place, a resting place, a social center, a place where one goes for guidance and direction. Is there need for a class in English? The librarian will know how to start it. Is it a court notice not understood? At the library they can explain it. Has the coal man failed to come? Send one of the children with a nickel and ask the librarian to telephone. Is it the menu for a wedding breakfast, where the bride wishes to display more savoir faire than her immigrant parents? The library books and the librarian will help to frame the menu.

"Such a library," to quote in translation a Polish newspaper, "can win more citizens of foreign birth for this country, citizens who would believe

in the immigrant needs graciousness."

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Democracy and opportunity have to the immigrant in cities no other ex-

**Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter**

Librarian, Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library, and Chairman of American Library Association Committee on Work With the Foreign Born

building, the teacher asked an advanced pupil to enact the part of an employer while a new arrival applied for a job. The application was made with painful effort in correct English, and the "employer" negligently waved his hand and answered without looking up, "Nothing doing. Go to—"

At the horrified exclamation of the teacher, the exponent of the employer explained to her in surprise, but great firmness, that this was the correct answer. "They always say so."

An institution characterised by friendlessness and sympathetic understanding thus comes to occupy an important place in the immigrant's world, and he makes fullest use of its resources. Every large library with branches in the various parts of the city finds its heaviest use and its greatest appreciation in the settled foreign districts, and the quality of the reading generally surpasses that in the purely American sections. History and travel are favorite themes with practically all immigrants; practical books and books on citizenship find among them their greatest use; problem novels have no vogue; everything is objective.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A New Biography of Cleveland

Grover Cleveland, the Man and the Statesman.

By Robert McElroy. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This biography, in two volumes, by Professor McElroy of the department of history of Princeton University, is prepared with that exacting care characteristic of a student who has devoted his life to the study and teaching of history. This work will prove of large value as a painstaking chronicle of the public life of Grover Cleveland, and of the important political issues which arose during the two administrations while he was the Chief Executive of the nation. No doubt it was the purpose of the author to prepare a biography that would constitute a valuable contribution to American history. This he has done, without any undue effort to magnify the personal merits of his subject.

The work, however, brings to light the strong, rugged traits of Cleveland's character. These traits were inherited, and a part of his nature, and were not to any considerable extent developed by training and experience. He entertained lofty ideals of the duty of citizenship. He could not conceive how it was possible for a public official to be recreant to the trust confided to him, or to be lacking in courage to perform his duty.

This characteristic trait is best illustrated by a story told many years ago by the late Judge Judy Herrick of Albany. In 1888 Judge Herrick was chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee. Cleveland had been renominated by the national Democratic Party for a second term. During his first term he had not been cordial with the chieftains of Tammany Hall; in fact, he had not been inclined to grant any request made by that organization. Tammany had urged very strongly the appointment of one of their own number for Collector of the Port of New York. Cleveland had intimated that he would not appoint him. Tammany said that if he failed to do so he could not rely upon that organization to aid in carrying the State of New York for his re-election.

Defiance of Tammany

The situation was so serious that Judge Herrick called a meeting of the New York State Committee at Albany, where the matter was fully discussed, and it was voted unanimously that he, as chairman, should go to the White House and urge the President to make the appointment demanded by Tammany. This he did, arriving in Washington late one afternoon. He went to the White House and saw President Cleveland for a few minutes, who said that he was busy, and had a dinner on for that night, but if he would call again at 11 o'clock he would give him all the time he required. At that hour Judge Herrick returned to the White House, just as the guests were leaving. The President took him into the dining room, closed the door, and Judge Herrick stated what had taken place at the meeting of the New York State Committee.

Cleveland listened very intently to everything he said, then he got up, walked around the table once or twice, giving serious consideration to it, and replied as follows: "I think, Herrick, that what you say is probably true, that if I fail to make the appointment demanded by Tammany I am likely to lose the State of New York, and if I lose New York very likely I shall lose my re-election. The Lord knows that I greatly desire a re-election, which would be an endorsement by the American people of my administration, but the price which you demand is more than my conscience will allow me to pay. You may go back and say to the Democratic committee of New York that rather than appoint a man whom I know to be absolutely unfit for an important office I will go down to defeat."

He did go down to defeat. He received in the electoral college 168 votes, and Harrison received 233. New York gave its 36 votes to Harrison. If New York had given its 36 votes to Cleveland he would have received 204 votes and Harrison 197. His refusal to yield to Tammany cost him the election in 1888. The American people, however, were fond of Cleveland. They admired his courage and Spartan simplicity. They demanded his renomination in 1892, which resulted in his triumphant re-election for a second term.

The Personal Side

It is a source of regret that Professor McElroy has not devoted more space to the personal characteristics of Cleveland. The correspondence, however, which is published throws some light upon his personal traits. In order to know his real charm of manner it was necessary to have been in touch with him outside his official life. While engaged in the performance of public duties he was unbending and more or less austere; but not so in the relations of private life. He was intensely fond of his family and friends. He loved children, and would play with them by the hour. Everything in nature attracted his attention. He made such study as his limited time permitted of animal life. He was in love with the forest, the stream and the ocean. When starting out for a day's fishing the rigid lines of his strong face relaxed and gave place to the happy, genial smile, and revealed a most delightful, companionable nature. His traits of character as

they appeared in public and private life were quite distinct; in one he was the "iron man," performing his duty without fear or favor as his judgment dictated; in the other his kindly, sympathetic heart was in control, and revealed the gentle and kindly side of his nature. Measured by any standard he was a dominant and interesting figure, whose fame will grow with the years.

SAMUEL L. POWERS.

Songs of the Joys of Home

The Ancient and Beautiful Things

By Fannie D. Gifford. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A tiny book of verse, for it is of the joys of childhood, of parentage, of the home and the hearth that Mrs. Gifford writes. Her verse always possesses the singing quality, and so around these old, old themes she has composed musical settings for her thoughts. That the thoughts are as old as the themes makes the harmony none the less perfect.

In a day when the poets strive for a new angle, even if it be a trifle bizarre, this conventional treatment is rather restful than otherwise. This does not imply dullness: on the contrary, there is a gay spontaneity bubbling through most of the verse. Take this, for instance:

YOU SHALL NOT WEAR VELVET
You shall not wear velvet
Nor silk or broidery,
But bright and gay and straight things
That leave your body free.

You shall not have playthings
That may have weight for gold,
But shells and stones and seaweeds,
And nuts by squirrels sold.

Your friends shall be the tall wind,
The river and the tree;
The sun that laughs and marches;
The swallows and the sea.

Your prayers shall be the whisper
Of grasses in the rain;
The song of wild wood-thrushes
That make God glad again.

And you shall run and wander,
And you shall dream and sing
Of brave things and bright things
Beyond the swallow's wing.

And you shall envy no man,
Nor hurt your heart with sighs.
For I will keep you simple
That God may make you wise!

Occasionally she diverges from the general tone of her singing and makes a departure to another melody, vivid, sharp and crisp. "Afternoon" relates an experience such as occurs all too often to many a gardening enthusiast. About it she has spun a silver net of imagery, shining with delightful hues:

Someone is coming to call.
Up the red brick path between daffodils dancing,
I see a ruffle that blows;
A parasol dipping against the sun.
It is someone stout, and warm in her new white gloves.

My old green apron is smudged with the garden-mound.
My hands are the hands of a peasant-woman. My half-

Cones tumbling down into my eyes.
I wish I could lie down flat like a child
And lie in the grass, while she rings
And rings.
And sticks her card under the door with a sigh,
And puts away down the path.
I wish—

But the parasol bows,
And she bows like a mandarin's lady,
Smiling and bridling and beckoning.

—If I were a daffodil, in an apron of green and gold—

But there she stands on the path.
And her gloves are so new that they squeak with newness and stoutness
And I know she will talk of the weather
And stay an hour.

—If I were a daffodil—
or a little cool blushing bug
Down, in the daffodil leaves—

For poets the moon as a subject is never exhausted. So among the other "Ancient and Beautiful Things" of which Mrs. Gifford has sung, the moon is numbered, and given two subtly sweet stanzas:

Where did the Moon go? . . .
Under the hill.
She sleeps in a pool.
That blue shadows fill . . .
She sleeps in a depth
Of clouds and stars.
With silver scarves
To curtain her room.

She will not wake
Till Day at the brink
Leaves . . .
Tore dressed to drink
Of the blue, blue shadows . . .
Then will she rise
And burn like a bird
In the blank white skies!

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The Strong-Arm Method of Government

The Fascist Movement in Italian Life

By Dr. Pietro Gorgolini. Little, Brown & Co.

\$3.00.

Dr. Gorgolini's book is, however, accurate a portrait of Fascism is, certainly, a most frank glorification of evolution by strong-arm. Perhaps the very frankness with which the author argues the merits of the Fascist philosophy of force—or, rather, takes them for granted—gives best evidence of the accuracy of his description of the movement. The book, at any rate, restored. International relations, with the exception of the Corfu adventure, have worked in many ways, to Italy's advantage. Yet, despite all this, one cannot but feel that the movement described so vividly by Dr. Gorgolini is an unfortunate revival of methods that we hoped civilization had put behind it. Of course, Fascism is not the only indication that civilization has not yet done with the Middle Ages. But it is, nevertheless, just one more indication that progress has not brought us so far as we might wish.

S. H.

The volume contains an account of the League of Nations as a "going concern," and of the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague as its greatest triumph.

The beginning of the wisdom among nations, according to Professor Brown, is the recognition—the generous recognition—of the profound differences and inequalities among separate peoples and the necessity for making consequent generous allowances. And it is of more than passing interest that this student of the practical workings of diplomacy and of its history concludes: "Religion, therefore, defined as 'the personal adjustment of man to the universe'—is to be the greatest common denominator in international society to enable men to understand each other and realize their common brotherhood."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mornay, Master Book-Maker of Paris

IN PARIS, on the Boulevard Montparnasse, not far from the bustle and noise of the Montparnasse Station, with its everchanging groups of costumed Bretons, sailors and harasseed commutes, there is a little haven of quiet. It is the haunt of Paris booklovers and is known to the world as the Librairie Mornay. On the outside it looks much the same as any other "petit bibliothèque" with its to the American eye—badly arranged window stock. The inside of the shop is not much different. But pass through to the room beyond, and there you will find yourself in a bookman's sanctuary, a bibliophile's paradise.

There before you, surrounded by his beloved and beautiful books, sits M. Mornay, one of the most excellent practicing artists in the art of fine book-making in France today. You may chance to find him in conference with one of his young artists, or with a writer whose new book is about to be published. Or, again, you may find him, as I have often found him, fingering and perplexedly examining several grades of paper or critically observing the difference of this ink on that surface. You will never find him idle. His whole life is given over to the making of fine books, and each book that he places on the market is a work of art. The work of the illustrator and the typographer have an equal value, and Mornay sees to it that they produce the best that is in them.

Editions Limited

As far as modern editions go, those of the House of Mornay are not very large in numbers and they are never reprinted. Never are more than 1000 copies printed and sometimes only a few hundred. Of each edition there is usually a unique copy done on old Japanese paper sold at a price ranging from 500 to 2500 francs; then follow about 50 on imperial Japanese paper, priced usually at 150 francs; 100 or more on Holland Van Gelder, selling at from 80 to 100 francs. What remains constitutes the ordinary edition and is printed usually on Rives vellum, selling at from 30 to 50 francs.

So eagerly are these beautiful books sought after by European bibliophiles that often the edition is exhausted but a few weeks after its appearance. Then the prices begin to soar. This happened a few months ago with a book of droll literary cartoons done in color by that luscious humorist, Guse Bofa. The edition was 1000 copies and the price 20 francs, or about \$1.50. Two weeks after the issue every copy was sold and at this writing copies of this work bring in the book-market over 200 francs!

"Pot an Nol"

Another of the latest issues from the House of Mornay which has caused quite a thrill among French bibliophiles is the "Pot an Nol" by Louis Chabourne. This book, with its fine paper, thick black type, and its colored woodcuts, initial letters and tail pieces by that excellent artist, Pierre Falké, is a rare joy to the eye, even as its adventurous contents are a pleasure to the mind. This same artist, Falké, has illustrated also by superb woodcuts the "Crainqueble" of Anatole France.

Among the other artists who have helped by their contributions to make beautiful books for Mornay may be cited Louis Jou, the dean of French wood-cut artists; Lebedeff, the Russian whose virile cuts fit in so well with the rugged text of "The Vagabonds" by his compatriot Maxim Gorki; Barthélémy, whose woodcuts for "Count Morin, Deputy," by Anatole France, have been taken over from Mornay's edition to decorate the English edition issued by John Lane Company. Simeon, Daragnes, Derain, Sauvage and Designières are others

among the younger illustrators who have lent their exceptional talents to the House of Mornay for books by Anatole France, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Stewart Edward White, Oscar Wilde, Jean Lorrain and Claude Tillier.

ALLAN ROSE MACDOUGALL.



Woodcut by Louis Jou, Frontispiece From "Le Carton aux Estampes," by Simon l'Serstevens, Published by Librairie Mornay, Paris

A New Study of Wordsworth

Wordsworth: Lectures and Essays

By H. W. Garrod (Pembroke College) Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Price 7s. 6d.

Among the commonplaces of life, environed by customs and the casual uses of the world, still to live imaginatively—this is not easy, and this, more than other poets, Wordsworth helps us to do." Thus in his conscientious attempt to analyze and describe the personal influences that swayed the great poet's thought summarizes Wordsworth's contribution to the world's treasury. He is right. It is Wordsworth's truthfulness and purity that convince us, even when we are baffled by his philosophy.

Mr. Garrod contends that no one who has felt deeply the influence of Wordsworth's mind and style will easily be deceived thereafter by mere showiness.

This also is true and Mr. Garrod's aim in this book is not so much to reconcile the Wordsworthian inconsistencies as to explain to us the why and wherefore of them. He first of all postulates that of the 66 years during which Wordsworth was writing poetry, all the work of highest merit was done in the period between 1797 and 1807, and that outside of these limits almost nothing of the finest quality,

that he has to tell us of himself meets us like a clean breeze, carrying none of the causal impurities of social or intellectual competition." He is at pains to prove to us that Wordsworth, although himself an original thinker, was much influenced by contemporary thinkers. Among those who exercised a great influence on him was William Godwin, the author of "Political Justice." This man's rationalism "demanding formal proof and seeking it in everything" seems to have temporarily overshadowed the poet's naturally joyous outlook and dimmed his originality.

Today no one reads Godwin.

Coleridge, on the other hand, was Wordsworth's guardian angel. He speaks of himself as flowing into the streams of Wordsworth's genius. "In a hundred nameless rills," Mr. Garrod sees in the withdrawal of Coleridge's influence, as the result of the estrangement between the two friends, the commencement of Wordsworth's gradual relapse into ordinariness.

The book is a compilation of lectures and essays and is based on an intensive study of "The Prelude," a long poem to which Wordsworth gave the subtitle "Growth of a Poet's Mind."

This poem is autobiographical in character and under the fierce though appreciative light of Mr. Garrod's research has been found to contain many self-revealing points which have escaped previous biographers and critics.

J. S. B.

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Kate Douglas Wiggin

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MY RHINELAND JOURNAL General Allen

A unique document of the first historical importance illuminating from within the political situation in Europe. Illus. \$6.00

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Always a man of many friendships, his book is filled with genial stories of famous men and women.

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Essays that open new vistas to the reader. "A health-giving book, a tonic."—*San Francisco Journal*. \$1.75

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GROUPS AND COUPLES Frances Lester Warner

Sprightly sketches of family life by the author of "Endicott" and "Life's Minor Collisions." \$1.75

Have you read "DAMAGED SOULS" by Gamaliel Bradford (fifth printing, \$3.50) and "THE DANCE OF LIFE" by Havelock Ellis (sixth printing, \$4.00), the two books that have this year captured the minds and imagination of the American public?

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Reminiscences in Modern Style

Old Days and New

Lord Ernest Hamilton's style is pleasant and racy, sparkling with lively comment and delightful touches of humor. He writes of English high society, past and present, as only one can write who intimately knows and understands. Had the aristocracy of former generations recorded their impressions after the fashion of Lord Ernest, what a picturesque and astonishingly vivid view of the whirligig of time we might have had! But the art of writing such reminiscences is modern. It may be fairly asserted that such frankness, such easy laughter, and such critical yet kindly comparison, could not have been achieved prior to the democratic age which has given us photography, cinemas and picture-papers.

In the early chapters Lord Ernest Hamilton presents the reader to such notable eighteenth century personages as his great-grandmother, the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, to whose initiative Britain owes that famous regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, and to his great-grandfather, styled "Don Magnifico" the Marquis of

Abercorn. Later chapters deal with the Victorian and modern periods, and with incidents in Lord Ernest's own life. He does not omit to pay his tribute of loyalty to his old school, Harrow, and to tell some good tales of Harrovian spirit de corps. Being a good sportsman and lover of the open, he conducts us to many scenes of country life—hills, rivers and moors. Probably lovers of Scotland will best enjoy the last three chapters, which deal with the Border country, and give us some glimpses of tranquil mountain solitude, where no jangling note mars the beauty of earth and sky.

In contrasting old days with new, Lord Ernest has transformed into "self-supporting, self-governing communities, living in equality, space, beauty, brotherhood and leisure," what was the hope to which Henry Mayers Hyndman gave more than forty years of labor and enthusiasm. A pioneer of Socialism in England, he founded, in 1884, the still existing organ of the Social Democratic Federation, *Justice*, and was for many years its editor. Always a ready writer, his literary output was never greater than when his age, as men count time, was between 70 and 80. To this period belongs such volumes as "The Future of Democracy," "The Awakening of Asia," a revised edition of "The Economics of Socialism," and his magnum opus, "The Evolution of Revolution."

Nor was it his pen alone which was active. During the World War he rendered practical service as a member of the War Emergency Workers Committee and the Food Consumers Council. The author of "Fourteen Points on Agriculture" proved a sage counselor in these days, and his wit often lightened anxious deliberations. We are told that "Not only did he bring gaiety . . . but he informed such featureless things as flour, jam, cheese, bacon, and suet with interest, beside placing them correctly in relation to the individual, the state, and the capitalist system." He won the liking and respect even of those who greatly differed from him. The editor of the London *Morning Post*, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, writing to Hyndman in 1919, thus expressed himself: "I look upon you as a man with a consummate knowledge of economics, with a very sane judgment and a marvelous acquaintance with all the currents and tendencies of foreign politics."

A Far-Traveled Man

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Men and Women Who Write

III—Thomas Hardy

By ERNEST RHYS

THESE are a few storied regions and places forever connected in our minds with the men and women who wrote about them. Shakespeare's Stratford-on-Avon, Walter Scott's Lammermoor, the Brontës' Haworth and the Yorkshire moors, Nathaniel Hawthorne's Salem, Dickens' London; and among the later colonies of fantasy Thomas Hardy's Wessex. The genius of the place seems, in these instances, to work with the genius of the tale-teller who re-created it in art.

As we travel westward across England and leave behind Salisbury Plain, we soon strike the outskirts of that tract of country which Hardy has made his own. He still lives at the house he built near Dorchester, which cannot be much more than a league away from the cottage where he was born, at Bockhampton Heath. His books are saturated with the old tradition of that countryside, and he has known how to make out of its records the living pageantry of his Wessex stories. He seems to be saying in them, as in the lyric imagery of his "Old Furniture":

I see the hands of the generations hands behind hands, growing paler and paler.
As in a mirror a candle-flame Shows images of itself, each frailer As it recedes, though the eye may frame It shapes the same.

Images Made Bright

Hardy has known how to make those fading images as bright in his art as they were in the living reality. Turn from the poem just quoted to some of his prose pages in which the old Dorset landmarks and cottage holdings are described to us. The vignette of Tranter's cottage, which is drawn at the opening of his story, "Under the Greenwood Tree," calls up a long range of associations, inherent in the rural tradition and the human accompaniment of Wessex life. That particular cottage, you may remember, is a small low building with a thatched roof, dormer windows breaking up into the eaves, and a single chimney standing in the midst. Through the doorway or the window-shutters the fire and candle-light shine out at nightfall upon the bushes in the garden and the bare boughs of the twisted coding-trees. The scene is nothing in the map; yet it is significant as Costard's painted-cloth in the play.

I remember, long ago, when on a visit to the Last of the Concord Giants, as he was called—Frank Sanborn—in his New England country house, that he told me he turned to such pages of Thomas Hardy's when he wished to call up the veritable old English charm that corresponded to some kindred spirit in his own house. There are scenes in Hardy's novels that so powerfully conjure up the pervading atmosphere and character of his region, that sometimes, in traveling its immemorial roads, one asks if it has not borrowed its real estate from the magician's fictive inventory.

Choice of Detail Sure

A recent critic of Hardy's poetry has remarked on a certain want of color in his lyric landscape, and it may be noticed he prefers to call up his Wessex scenes with as little use of the pictorial adjective and the colored epithet as he can. His choice of significant detail is yet so sure, so true to the thing described, that without naming the painter's tints he makes one see the dominant color—the heathumber in the twilight; the country road, white under a sprinkling of snow. As a writer of verse, he carries on the natural economy of his prose, which is never overwrought, but goes for the concrete figure and the visual image. After one has read a book like "Far From the Madding Crowd" one's memory is as vividly filled with the scenes in which Gabriel Oak and Bathsheba

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"The child who reads
is the child who leads"

Everdene move as if one had gone through their palpable experiences. Hardy has not been too ready at any time to let us have glimpses into his craftsman's workshop, but he did once write a brief essay on "dialect

clusion by the voices of a triumphant final belief in our human destiny.

That word of courage is not wanting either in Hardy's lyric poems. It is delightfully expressed in his "Song of Hope," which makes one think of

career, the power of looking into the nature of things, and into the passions and humors that affect us. But he has in "The Dynasts" attained a larger vision of life. It is as if he had stood on Egdon Heath and seen not only the map of Europe but the vista of the world spread before him. For myself, I find in his work a progression of ideas which can be traced from the earliest stories he wrote to his latest lyrics.

And if one looks for a single poem to express him as the old man eloquent, let it be "The Darkling Thrush." He pictures himself as standing at a gate, with the earth frost smitten and the day dying at his side. And then, at the moment when the wind seems to be uttering its death-lament, a thrush breaks into deathless song:

... And once you've outlasted among
The bleak, wild, overcast
In a full-hearted evensong
Of joy unlimited;
An auld, thrush, fraul, gaunt and small,
Had chosen thus to sing his soul
Upon the growing gloom.

So little cause for carolings
Was written on terrestrial things
Afar or nigh around.
That could think, there trembled

His happy goodnight air
Some blessed Hope, whereof he knew
And was unaware.

With a bundle of such lyrics, a short story like "The Three Strangers," a novel like "Far From the Madding Crowd," and a majestic play, "The Dynasts," Hardy is sure of his succession in the line of the masters.

One of the leading magazines of Alsace closed a recent article with this statement: "A great awakening has taken place in Alsatian literature." This seems to have been a bit of excessive optimism. That the creative writers of Alsace cannot turn all of suddenly and by command, to the use of the French language everyone must grant. And those who write in German—René Schickele, for example—are hard put to it. The theater, it seems, beyond Strasbourg, is about extinct. Some of the best journals have been obliged either to cease publication or to become amalgamated with former competitors—which is one of the most unsatisfactory ends a newspaper can have. The dialect theater is proving a failure. It should; there are already enough languages in this weary world. Alsatian writers such as the Mathis brothers are not publishing lest they offend the French. There is no number of new "albums" and "art sheets," both of which usually mark a decadent epoch. The best novel seems to be J. Ausems' "Odilia." The noisiest dramatist is manifestly Hergé Gerber, whose most recent work, "Der heilige Arbogastus," could be produced only in the provinces. If France is wise, she will allow the Alsatians to write in whatever language they can express themselves with fancy and intelligence.



Thomas Hardy

in fiction" which is well worth studying, and we know, from references there and elsewhere, what he regards as the perfect instance of what a novel should be—Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." The canon of perfection implicit in that romance may be applied to his own writing at its best as in "The Return of the Native" and "Tess."

The Dynasts

It is curious to find the epic note struck in Hardy's novels still sustained when he turns to write drama, as in "The Dynasts." That extraordinary book is indeed epic and drama in one. Its treatment of the great Napoleonic tragedy raises the whole question of Hardy's philosophy of art, and his conception of man's high destiny, not easily achieved under the burden of the disabilities of human nature. Many readers, many critics, have accused Hardy of a pessimistic outlook upon life and its issues. We see in "The Dynasts" the interplay of the nations and one mighty overweening ambition—Napoleon's—on the outspread European stage. At times it seems as if the outlook were utterly dark and confused; so thwarted by cross-purposes and conflicting interests that there is no sure solution, no last recompense, no great way out. But when you read on, and come to the fateful scenes in the seventh and last act, feeling as you felt at times in the last war, you are rescued in the con-

clusion by the voices of a triumphant final belief in our human destiny.

With that persuasive rhythm running in one's ears, one cannot but admire the courage with which Hardy has met his doubts and fears. He has maintained as a veteran the strong faculty he developed so early in his

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The world about is hueing.
To-morrow shines soon!

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VIRGIN ISLANDS ELECTORAL PLAN RESTRICTS FRANCHISE TO 2 P. C.

Income Over \$300 or Property Yielding \$60 Required
424 Out of 26,000 Voted at Last Election

By GARDNER L. HARDING

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 26.—Some of the incongruities which exist in the political status of these islands, in this the seventh year of American administration, explain perhaps more convincingly than anything else why the islands are so persistently discontented, and why they feel the American Government has taken so casual an interest in their wardship. The American-perpetuated political peonage and the American-abetted color line in the islands would constitute a first-class grievance here if no other existed.

A member of one of the delegations that have been sent officially from here at least biennially to lay their case before Washington told me that the first and hardest duty the delegation had to perform was to find just who it was in Washington who could be held accountable for the acts of the United States in the Virgin Islands. Strange as it may seem, the islands are not under the Navy Department; nor are they under the division of insular affairs of the War Department, nor under any other department whatsoever.

After seeking anxiously for some time, the delegates found the only man officially empowered to receive and act on their complaints was the President of the United States. Presumably, he governs the Virgin Islands, and the liberal allowance of time and attention at his disposal for their affairs may readily be imagined.

Temporary Arrangement

As a matter of fact, the whole system of administering the islands was drawn up hastily during the preoccupation of the war and never was intended to be more than a temporary arrangement. The treaty plainly said, "The civil rights and the political status of the islands shall be determined by Congress." While the islanders are waiting for such determination, and in spite of their nearly unanimous declaration for American sovereignty, they are virtually people without a country and without American citizenship.

The United States State Department declares that they are "inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, entitled to the protection of the United States." As such they cannot vote in the United States; they cannot even become citizens of the United States as can Negroes from British West Indian Islands, for instance, for the simple reason that they are not aliens.

Other American departments have other definitions of their status; thus, a Virgin Islander on arriving in New York learns from the immigration bureau of the Department of Labor that he is a "native-born American" from the customs bureau of the Treasury Department that he is an "American domiciled abroad," and from the State Department, as above, that he is a simple Virgin Islander.

The Navy Department, however, insists bluntly and briefly that Virgin Islanders are American citizens, and I have the best authority for saying that when Capt. Henry T. Hough reaches Washington the navy is going to fight it out with the Department of State on this line, and carry the argument, if need be, to the highest judicial authority in the United States.

This ambiguous and limited share of American citizenship rankles deeply here, for with great elaborateness America asked the Virgin Islanders in 1917 to take a year to think over whether they wished to preserve their citizenship in Denmark, at the end of which time, failing their declaration to the contrary, it should have been considered that they were "held to have renounced it and to have accepted citizenship in the United States."

Gilbertian Outcome

The paradox of having accepted something which was not in fact being granted was a quibble of which they never suspected the sober State Department, yet this Gilbertian outcome is precisely what has happened. As virtually all the islanders thus "accepted" American citizenship, resentment against this disingenuousness is about universal; the planters declare that it is an exact symbol of American obliviousness of their interests in more practical ways, and cite the obvious current instance whereby the United States sent sugar experts to help the growers in Hawaii, Porto Rico and even Cuba, but has quite forgotten to send any to the Virgin Islands.

The inner meaning of this denial of citizenship is not, however, a mere slight at the islands' prestige. It goes deeper than that. It is the present mode of side-stepping a very perplexing problem. The United States waited 19 years before it extended American citizenship to Porto Rico, but when it did extend it, it also gave universal suffrage, and made that dependency very largely autonomous. The Virgin Islands are at present governed by an extremely antiquated European-colonial régime whose main purpose seems to be to retain white supremacy. In order to vote a man has to have property yielding him \$60 a year or receive an annual income in excess of \$300. It is a significant indication of the low living standards of this community that out of 26,000 people only 424 voted at a recent election in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

In candidly discussing the prospects I must admit two things. First, the denial of citizenship was not a mere ambiguous promise unfulfilled through

Purchase of Caribbean Islands Advocated by General Sherill on Moral and Political Grounds

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Purchase by the United States of foreign-owned islands and other foreign possessions in and around the Caribbean Sea was advocated, on both moral and political grounds, by Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherill in an address at New York University yesterday afternoon. General Sherill is executive chairman of the Pilgrims' Society of the United States, and was formerly United States Minister to Argentina.

The need for "moral and economic regeneration of the natives," as well as an "intelligent commercial development of most of the regions, was put forward by General Sherill as one "powerful reason" for the taking over by the United States of additional

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES

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FINANCES OF STUTZ MOTOR CAR SHOWING GOOD IMPROVEMENT

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Inc., balance sheet Oct. 31, 1923, shows that the company has further strengthened its quick assets position. As of this date, quick assets amounted to \$2,524,794, of which \$755,860 was in cash. Current liabilities were \$228,932; the ratio of assets to current liabilities being 11.8 to 1.

Net tangible assets, after deducting all bonds and other than capital, amounted to \$4,519,265, equivalent to more than four and a half times the \$950,000 bonds outstanding in the hands of the public.

The company has no bank loans outstanding, current liabilities consisting exclusively of current accounts payable, reserves for taxes and similar items. This company during the current year has appropriated considerable amounts on its activities among its dealers and distributors at the close of October numbered 199, as compared with 60 on Jan. 1, this year.

Notwithstanding the heavy expenses occasioned by this policy, the company for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1923, reported net earnings and other income totaling \$167,952. After certain deductions, including interest on bonds, the company reports a net profit for the first 10 months of the current year of \$20,220.

Planters' Franchise Stand
Secondly, the planters and leading white citizens of these islands are not any more in favor of extending the voting franchise unrestricted to the Negroes here than they have been in the past. They themselves are an insignificant minority, and, despite all considerations of democracy, even the most liberal of them are not in favor of reflecting their numerical weakness on the polling lists. The Danish administration preserved the fiction that the nominated members represented the interests of the disfranchised, and to a large extent they lived up to their pretensions. America's practice has generally been, however, to put men on the nominated places on the councils whom it could depend upon, so the islanders claim, so even the fiction of disinterestedness does not remain to its credit.

The position is a difficult one and needs broad political understanding to handle it. Americans greatly have improved the opportunities of the Virgin Island Negro for education, and the system of law inclines substantially more in his favor than did that of the Danes. At the same time Americans have held new and greater expectations, and have drawn harder and faster lines against the risk, much more acutely apprehended than by the Danes, of a claim of Negro equality. A force of marines is kept in the islands at the earnest wish of the Panama Canal would be endangered should a similar embroglio take place near British Honduras. He characterized several of the islands as the "outposts of our canal."

Would Halp Bootlegging
General Sherill told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Caribbean Islands were an "unusually active and well-organized source of rumrunning," and that a "sizeable proportion" of liquor now being brought to the American seacoasts emanated from there. He declared that control of these "wet" territories by the United States would shut off this annoyance and cited this consideration as "of itself a sufficient incentive to purchase."

The Caribbean Islands include the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles groups, most of which are independent; the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands, which are divided among the Dutch, the French and the British. The last-named control the majority of these islands.

A prophecy that the great Spanish-speaking republics of South America in time would agglomerate into a powerful and united republic of the south was made by General Sherill during the course of his remarks on South America. He mentioned the increased ramifications of South American transportation, especially the new tunnel under the Andes Mountains, as an influence toward this confederation. Republics like Chile, Uruguay and Argentina could combine with easy harmony and without any loss of individual prestige, he declared.

General Sherill added that, should such a union come about, the Chileans would probably control the politics of the new nation and the business men of Uruguay began.

NEAR ROEBUCK SALES UP
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Sales of Robuck & Co. sales last month totalled \$20,416,166, compared with \$20,196,589 in November, 1922, an increase of \$219,607, or 1.09 per cent. Total sales for the first 10 months of 1923 were \$194,742,706, compared with \$161,409,528 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$33,334,178, or 20.65 per cent.

GRINDING NEW SUGAR CROP
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Private advice to local sugar interests state that the Central Island in Cuba started grinding sugar yesterday. This is the first Cuban estate to start grinding operations.

GIFTS THAT LAST
Jewelry of Better Sorts
We have removed to our New Home
826 Olive Street at Ninth
Diamonds, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Silverware, Stationery
(Ask for Hallmark Catalog)

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Jewelry Co.
St. Louis

milk
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Bottled in the country

St. Louis Dairy Co.
PHONE: BONMONT 995 ST. LOUIS, MO.

GREAT NORTHERN EARNINGS ENJOY REMARKABLE GAIN

Net Income for October Almost Double That of a Year Ago

Remarkable gains in earnings being made by the Great Northern Railway, most strikingly evidenced in the exceptional showing for October, point to net operating income for the 12 months well in excess of \$25,000,000.

The company has no bank loans outstanding, current liabilities consisting exclusively of current accounts payable, reserves for taxes and similar items.

This company during the current year has appropriated considerable amounts on its activities among its dealers and distributors at the close of October numbered 199, as compared with 60 on Jan. 1, this year.

Notwithstanding the heavy expenses occasioned by this policy, the company for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1923, reported net earnings and other income totaling \$167,952. After certain deductions, including interest on bonds, the company reports a net profit for the first 10 months of the current year of \$20,220.

colonial territory. Basing his assertion on the latest available census figures, the speaker declared that almost half of the population of British Guiana was made up of East Indian coolies, and at least two-fifths were Negroes.

Mandate Outlined

These coolies and Negroes, he went on to say, were brought into Guiana by residents and kept at work under a system resembling peonage. This condition of affairs, General Sherill urged, could be rectified by competent administration under the United States; this administration, he suggested, might be carried out under a mandate and in conjunction with some neighboring independent country.

The elimination of any danger of serious crises between foreign powers and the nations of the western hemisphere would be procured if the foreign territories of the Caribbean were independent or under the protection of a Pan-American power, said General Sherill. The spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and of the Jeffersonian doctrine that "European interests have no place in the Americas" would be preserved if the regions in question were brought up by the United States Government.

General Sherill recalled the naval fight off the Falkland Islands at the beginning of the war, and voiced an apprehension that the mouth of the Panama Canal would be endangered should a similar embroilment take place near British Honduras. He characterized several of the islands as the "outposts of our canal."

Would Halp Bootlegging

General Sherill told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Caribbean Islands were an "unusually active and well-organized source of rumrunning," and that a "sizeable proportion" of liquor now being brought to the American seacoasts emanated from there. He declared that control of these "wet" territories by the United States would shut off this annoyance and cited this consideration as "of itself a sufficient incentive to purchase."

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ASK REHEARING IN COMBING WOOL CUSTOMS CASE

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (Special)—The combing wool case, decided several days ago by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in Washington in favor of New York, Philadelphia and Boston merchants, will be reopened if the Government succeeds in gaining favorable consideration for a petition addressed to the appeal court by Assistant Attorney General William W. Hoppin, in charge of customs litigation.

This case, involving millions of dollars in duty refunds, has attracted wide attention in view of the heavy duty refunds involved and the general aspects of the entire controversy, and its importance in establishing tariff precedents.

The appeal court held that combing wool was not dutiable under the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, thereby reversing a decision by the Board of Revenue that the wool was dutiable.

The decision came as a shock to domestic interests, and they have strongly urged the Government to seek a rehearing.

Operating Ratio Lower

A significant feature of October was that transportation costs and both maintenance items were under the corresponding month a year ago, despite the big jump in gross.

Ratios of all the operating expenses to gross were considerably reduced compared with October last year and 10 months' figures for 1922 and 1923. The following table presents the principal operating items and their ratio to gross:

October 1923 1922 Off
Mt. way to gross \$13,224,550 \$13,380,336 1.1
Mt. equip. 1,557,101 2,146,249 1.8
Per ct. to gross 10.9 18.1 1.8
Transport. 4,346,037 4,419,124 0.1
Per ct. to gross 35.1 35.1 1.0
Ten months 1923 1922 Up
Mt. way to gross \$13,502,585 \$11,369,311 39.1
Mt. equip. 18,615,199 16,455,510 1.1
Per ct. to gross 18.1 19.4 1.0
Transport. 74,083,166 65,672,727 12.4
Per ct. to gross 35.3 35.3 1.0

On the 10 months ended with October 1923 gross totalled \$19,709,506, an increase of \$16,597,050, or 9.1 per cent, while net operating income of \$37,592,345 was \$2,355,404, or

STOCK MARKET PRICES AGAIN MOVE UPWARD

Erie Issues Feature of the Trading—Some Good Gains Made

Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's New York stock market, buying being influenced by the overnight report that a compromise agreement had been reached to permit the election of a Speaker at today's session of Congress.

Erie common and second preferred again established new 1932 tops and Auto Knister, Biscayne advanced a point. Du Pont dropped a point.

The sale of a block of 10,000 shares of Erie common at 21 1/2, up 14, was the feature of the early dealings. The whole market headed upward before the end of the first half hour. General Electric, showing a net gain of 2 1/2 points, at a new high for the year, while Chesapeake, Ohio, Willys Overland preferred, Houston, Old, Martin Parry and Manhattan Shirt gained 1 1/2 points.

Congoleum and U. S. Cast Iron were among the few heavy spots.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular and then stiffened.

Specialties Make Good Gains

Encouraged by the strength of Erie Rail road issues, which moved up 1 1/2 to 3 points, foreign professionals traders resumed their campaign for higher prices in other sections of the list, lifting nearly a dozen stocks to new high records for the year.

Low-priced rails were in good demand, at higher prices, but the best gains were made by specialties. Woolworth jumped nearly 8 points to a new 1923 top.

Gains of 2 and 3 points were registered by Goodrich Rubber preferred, Mack Truck, Market Street Railway, prior preferred and second preferred.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. The older speculative favorites such as the independent steels, Baldwin, American Can, Shadwick and American Sugar rose smartly after midday when the general buying movement assumed a much wider scope. Quite a number of ordinarily inactive shares made striking advances, including American Radiator which was up four points to a new high figure for the year. Phillips Petroleum was an exception, declining a point.

Erie Bonds Strong

Strength and activity of Erie railroad mortgages, three of which touched new high marks for the year, featured the early bond trading today. The general 4s moved up 1 1/2, consolidated 4 1/2, and the convertible 4s, series 40, 1 1/2, all to new highs, while the convertible 4s, Series B, also advanced 1 1/2. Several sales were made also of Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s at a point 1 1/2 points higher than yesterday's close.

Foreign government bonds also were active and stronger, some of the Scandinavian issues advancing as much as a point. Industrial bonds continued rather dull, with some activity in the more speculative issues. There was little change in the U. S. Government bonds.

INTERRUPTION IN PIC IRON OUTPUT ONLY TEMPORARY

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 5.—The pig iron market will take only a brief breathing spell for the holidays in this district, according to indications. There will be no interruption in the iron make.

The Alabama Company has blown out a furnace for repair. Sloss-Steelfield Steel & Iron Company, which received most of the business during the recent activities, has four furnaces in full blast and can start one or two more on short time. This company also expects to wipe out the stock of surplus iron within a couple of months.

The Woodward Iron Company with three furnaces in blast will soon be ready to start up a fourth. Republic Iron & Steel Company has two furnaces making iron and will be able to replace one of them when repairing is necessary, the third furnace being now in shape for operation.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company is undergoing the process of eliminating the 12-hour day at its blast furnaces in the Birmingham district. There will be continuous operations. With two exceptions, the 10 blast furnaces of this company are on basic iron, used in their own steel mills. Two furnaces, one foundry iron and from time to time another furnace produces ferro-manganese. Manganese ore from Brazil is being steadily brought up the Warrior River from Mobile.

DOWNTURN TREND OF GRAIN PRICES ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—In the absence of any aggressive buying, wheat prices had a downward tendency today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 4 1/2c lower, with December \$1.05 1/2c and May 31.77 1/2c @ 1.11 1/2c, was followed by a slight recovery and then by a moderate general decline.

After opening unchanged to 3 1/2c higher, May 74 1/2c @ 75 1/2c, the corn market declined all around to a little below yesterday's finish.

Oats started unchanged to 3 1/2c higher, May 43 1/2c, and later sagged a trifle. Provisions were steady, in line with the hog market.

DU PONTS TO BUY ALLIS-CHALMERS PLANT, IS REPORT

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Negotiations for the purchase and development by the Du Ponts of the Allis-Chalmers shipping plant at Bridgeport, Ont., with an expenditure of \$4,700,000 are reported under the heading of "Buffalo" in the Times. The plans, the Times says, include the building of a model city for the housing of employees.

The Allis-Chalmers plant occupies 600 acres. It was built during the early part of the war and has been idle since the armistice.

DOLLAR AS STEAMSHIP STANDARD

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The American dollar has been established as the exclusive standard for fixing steamer rates from French ports to the United States by the American Lines in Paris, including the Government-owned French line. Companies are to quote passenger rates in francs even to French nationals. The plan became effective Dec. 1.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Consols, for money today were 57 1/2c. Debentures 12 1/2c. Gold discount—short bills 3 1/2c. Gold discount—long bills 3 1/2c. Three-months' bills 3 1/2c. Two-year bills 3 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open High Low Dec. 4 Last

Adv Rumely pf. 134 134 134 134 134

Ajax Rubber 6 6 6 6 6

Alaska Jun. 1 115 115 115 115 115

Am Chem. 164 164 164 164 164

Am Ag. 100 100 100 100 100

Am Bk N. Co. 100 100 100 100 100

Am Can. 100 100 100 100 100

Am Can. pf. 100 100 100 100 100

Am Car & F. 361 361 361 361 361

Am Chain A. 235 235 235 235 235

Am Coal Co. 85 85 85 85 85

Am Corp. pf. 40 40 40 40 40

Am El. 300 300 300 300 300

Am Lino. 100 100 100 100 100

Am Loco. 125 125 125 125 125

Am Metals 454 454 454 454 454

Am Radiator 87 87 87 87 87

Am Saf. Radiator 75 75 75 75 75

Am S. & C. 115 115 115 115 115

Am Sm. & C. 30 30 30 30 30

Am Sme. & F. 150 150 150 150 150

Am Steel F. 95 95 95 95 95

Am Sugar 55 55 55 55 55

Am Tel & C. 42 42 42 42 42

Am Tel & Tel. 125 125 125 125 125

Am Wool. 75 75 75 75 75

Am. Wool. 100 100 100 100 100

Am. Wool. 100 100

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL CONTINUES AT A HEAVY RATE

Price Trend Up—Demand Is Backed by Market Abroad—London Auction Strong

The pendulum of wool values is still on the upward swing. So far as the demand for wool in this country is concerned, there is no particular warrant for prices to rise at the moment. They are rising, nevertheless, in response to the demand from the mills but more especially because that demand is backed by a rising market abroad.

As has been true now for some time, the raw material is the dominating factor in the situation. Necessarily, the demand for goods in the foreign markets is sufficient to keep prices rising.

The strength of this demand is none the less remarkable because of the unsettled financial and economic conditions in Europe, and gives increasing testimony to the tremendous void for wool goods which was created by the World War.

Although three years ago there was estimated to be one full year's surplus stock in the world, today there is less than a full year's supply ahead at the current rate of consumption.

Consumption Is Higher

In this country, consumption has continued fairly heavy latterly, according to the data assembled on consumption by the Department of Commerce, the figures for August just issued showing total consumption in condition at 44,000,000 pounds, compared with 40,000,000 pounds in September, while for the 19 months ended Oct. 31 the total consumption amounted to 468,000,000 pounds, compared with 454,000,000 pounds.

This quantity, it must be remembered, constitutes about 75 per cent of the total consumed, so that the indicated total consumption for the calendar year 1923 is about 750,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent above the 1922 total, as generally estimated. Just now, however, the demand for goods is slow, and the manufacturers would not seem to have any especial warrant for raising prices by indiscriminate buying.

Buying is less brisk at the moment than it has been for some time in the American markets, although this does not mean that they are not active, or are neglecting the market. There are some who would like to obtain wool at a price just under what is currently called the market. Previously they have bought wool freely until the market advanced beyond the point where they cared to operate. At the moment they have a sufficient quantity of wool to last them for a time and do not feel obliged to operate at once.

Some Fairly Free Buying

On the other hand, there are those who, either because they need wool or because they think the market now that is likely to be later, are buying wool with some freedom. One large worsted mill in particular has been buying fine stapled territory wools of the better types for as high as \$1.85, clean basis, has been paid. There has been a demand for quarter and three-eighths fleece wools, but prices are not fairly dear for these wools and some orders cannot be executed for that reason.

Good quarter-blood territory wool has been sold at \$0.60@2c, possibly \$0.2c, clean basis, while Ohio quarter-blood, shrinking 34 per cent, has been sold at 40c and has been held at 50c.

Territory three-eighths combing wools have been sold at \$1.05 and even up to \$1.05 and are held for the choicest lots at \$1.10, clean basis, while Ohio fleece three-eighths wools have been sold at 50c on an estimated shrinkage of 47 per cent and are now generally held at 55c, which is the price firmly quoted both for Ohio half-blood combing and Ohio denier wools.

The demand for foreign wools is still good and some 55s Australian cross-breds have been sold at a clean basis, duty paid, at \$1.00@1.12. Woolen wools have been less active of late but there is moderate buying from day to day with prices very firm. One sizable line of Argentine Lincoln wools is reported to have been sold at 57c, free, scoured basis. Noils are firm.

London Opens Strong

The sixth and last series of Colonial wool auctions in London concluded last Monday with a total offering of 1,000 bales for the countries. On the opening day there was a good selection of merinos and only a fair selection of crossbreds. Greasy merinos were par to 5 per cent higher than the closing of the previous series in November, while Capes were steady and scoured merinos par to 5 per cent up and 10 per cent down. Greasy crossbreds were up to 5 to 10 per cent, as were also scoured crossbreds and scoured wools. The demand on the opening day was fairly general. On the second day, yesterday, Yorkshire was the big buyer, the offerings being largely Government crossbreds.

In Brisbane, Australia, yesterday, prices were up about 5 per cent over the previous prevailing in Sydney, as well. Wools 64-70s were costing 23d, which with exchange figured at \$4.36 means \$1.25, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond, while good combing wools of the same quality were costing about \$1.19 and topmaking wools rather more, say \$1.21.

Good French combing fleeces were costing 28d, about \$1.15, clean basis, for 10s. Superior prices were quoted at the equivalent of \$1.10 and good medium pieces at \$1.08, while No. 1 lambs were costing about \$1.02, clean landed. Germany and Japan were the principal buyers, while France and America bought some.

New Zealand Sale

Prices at the Napier, N. Z., sale on Monday were up a halfpenny over the Wellington sale. There was a good selection of American styled wools and America was buying freely.

Offerings of Montevideo 65s have been made at 50c, 55s at 55c, 60s at 60c, 65s at 65c, while Concordia 55s have been offered at 44c tons; 2s at 33c cents and 3s at 35 cents from Montevideo, cost and freight. An offering of 3s, 4s and 5s from Buenos Aires of a well-known packing is reported at the equivalent of 32 cents for 3s, 28 cents for 4s, and 22 cents for 5s. England has been buying heavily, while France and America bought some.

COMMERCIAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—(Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Special)—In a decision sustaining a protest of Gimbel Brothers of New York, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that imported knife polishing, grinding and turning machines and parts thereof, assessed at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 399 of the Tariff Act of 1922, as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, should have been taxed at the rate of only 30 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 372 of the same act for all other machines or parts thereof.

FUTURE STEEL BUYING LIKELY TO BE ACTIVE

The Iron Trade Review says: Various indications point to the active buying movement in steel near at hand as many consumers, especially the larger class, follow the situation closely, and prospects for future demand is increasingly favorable.

For the moment with the year end and inventory-taking period at hand, buyers limit orders rigidly. Sentiment continues to improve among both buyers and sellers, and confidence in a substantial condition of business at least for the first quarter and first half is growing.

The Iron Trade Review weekly composite of 14 iron and steel products advanced 1.09 per cent.

A further tendency toward price firmness is shown in some of those steel products recently wavering. For the first time in a year pig iron production in November fell below 100,000 tons daily, or to 96,373 tons.

DIVIDENDS

Liberty Trust Company, Boston, Mass., declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2, stock of record Dec. 26. This is an increase from 10 cents per annum.

Public Service of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, \$2 on the 8 per cent preferred, and \$1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, all payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Associated Shoe declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, placing it on a \$1 basis. Payments previously had been at the rate of 75 cents quarterly.

Athlon declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 45 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 26.

National City Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Dec. 26. Associated Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 12 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Associated Shoe declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Middle West Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 12 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Associated Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

In other words, the company has again earned preferred dividends and about \$10 a share on the common. There are outstanding 40,000 shares of \$50 par preferred paying dividends of \$3 a share, 10,000 shares of \$50 par second preferred, paying \$2.50 a share, and \$2,824 shares of no par common paying \$2.50 a share.

According to the annual reports re-

veals that net earnings of Warren Brothers Company have been remarkably constant, equaling around \$10 a share of common in each of the last five years. Net before taxes for these five years follows:

1919 \$663,089 1921 \$689,243

1920 684,312 1922 691,320

1923 (estimated) 682,000

WARREN BROTHERS MAY EARN \$10 A SHARE ON COMMON

Pavement Laid in 1923 Greatest Yardage in History—Profits Remarkably Constant

From the standpoint of yardage of pavement laid, 1923 will be the biggest year in the history of the Warren Brothers Company, the Boston concern which controls the Warren-Bitthill patent. For the 10 months of this year to Oct. 31 Warren Brothers or its licensees laid 5,148,386 square yards. This figure is 2,546,898 yards, or 88.9 per cent, larger than the amount laid during the corresponding period of 1922. It also compares with 8,810,000 square yards laid in all of 1922 and 8,556,000 square yards in 1921.

Due to the large increase in the amount of work completed, the carry-over into 1924 will not be as great as a year ago: the outlook for new contracts in 1924 is excellent. On Oct. 31 last year, 831,000 yards were agreed upon, 4,069,554 square yards, as compared with 5,558,491 yards on the corresponding date of 1922.

Gain of 8 1/2 Per Cent

Recapitulation of total work under contract, amount completed and still to be completed, shows as follows (in millions):

10 mos to Oct. 31 '23 Oct. 31 '22 % inc.

Total laid 9,148,386 8,582,482 8.9

Total to be done 4,069,554 3,588,491 14.3

Decrease.

It should, of course, be understood that Warren Brothers Company and its subsidiaries do not do the actual laying of the pavements. Permits are issued to other contractors to lay them under Warren Brothers patents, and this class of work represents a large percentage of the whole. The Boston company, however, collects a profit on all this licensed work without the necessity of investing any money.

Earnings Quite Stable

Although the exact figures naturally will not be available until after the end of the year, Warren Brothers Company will show for 1923 practically the same earnings as last year. These amounted, after interest charges but before taxes, to \$10 a share.

In other words, the company has again earned preferred dividends and about \$10 a share on the common. There are outstanding 40,000 shares of \$50 par preferred paying dividends of \$3 a share, 10,000 shares of \$50 par second preferred, paying \$2.50 a share, and \$2,824 shares of no par common paying \$2.50 a share.

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1923 (estimated) 682,000

Stock Basis Yield. Figured to call date.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loan Boston New York

Renewal rate 3% 4 1/2%

Outside com' paper 5 1/2% 6 1/2%

Commercial paper 5 1/2% 6 1/2%

Customers' com' 5 1/2% 6 1/2%

Indy'c'ns' com' 5 1/2% 6 1/2%

Stock Basis Yield. Figured to call date.

BANKERS OF NEW ENGLAND ATTEND RESERVE MEETING

First Gathering of Its Kind Vote on Amendments to Reserve Act

at Boston Gathering

SECURITIES SOLD TODAY AT AUCTION

Some 500 New England bankers, representing the 425 member banks of the First Federal Reserve District, comprising the New England states, attended a meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston here today.

This is the first meeting of Federal Reserve stockholders ever held. The purpose of such meetings as outlined by E. A. Onthahn, president of the Safety Fund National Bank of Pitsburgh, and chairman of the meeting, is to bring the members of the Federal Reserve here into closer relation with the officials of the Federal Reserve organization.

After the opening of the meeting by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the report of the activities of the Temporary Stockholders' Committee was read and their resolutions, embodying certain amendments and changes in the Federal Reserve Act were discussed and approved.

Resolutions Adopted.

One of the most important of the resolutions brought forward was that of increasing the number of member banks in order that there might be a wider distribution of the benefits of the system. The meeting also voted in favor of an amendment to the act providing that member banks which are located in towns and cities other than cities in which there are member banks of the Federal Reserve Branch Bank, may at their discretion carry an amount not to exceed one-third of their required reserve in their own vaults in the shape of Federal Reserve notes, issued through their own Federal Reserve Bank.

A further resolution favorably acted upon, which is calculated to meet the criticism of those banks having no direct access to borrow, derive no direct benefits from the Federal System but are merely carrying inactive balances for the benefit of borrowing banks, was that any surplus earnings which may remain at the end of each calendar year after the payment of the tax on federal reserve notes, and the regular dividends to stockholders be distributed to the Federal Reserve Bank among the member banks pro rata according to the average reserve balance carried by each with the Federal Reserve Bank during the year.

Prominent Bankers Attend.

Many bankers of prominence from other sections of the country attended the meeting, among them being George R. James, member of the Federal Reserve Board; J. B. McDougal, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; J. H. Chase, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; D. C. Wilmarth, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and W. L. Eddy, secretary of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington.

DIAMOND MATCH EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—Net earnings of Diamond Match Company for the current year will be the largest in several years. Profits will exceed \$2,000,000, equivalent to 20 per cent of the outstanding stock. This compares with earnings during 1922 of \$1,694,767, or \$10.02 a share. After the payment of the 2 per cent quarterly dividend next month, more than \$1,200,000 will be carried to surplus.

MACK TRUCKS' BIG EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Directors of Mack Trucks, Inc., at their meeting yesterday voted to increase the net earnings for the full 12 months this year would approximate \$7,000,000, or \$2.50 a share on the common stock, after preferred dividend requirements.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 5—The cotton crop for Egypt this year is officially estimated at 5,444,000 cantars. A cantar is equal to 100 pounds.

NOVEMBER BIG COPPER MONTH

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—November was one of the largest months in recent years for business for the Copper and Brass Association, according to an official. The association last month sold nearly \$6,000,000 worth of copper for shipment abroad. Adding to this were purchases taken by interests not affiliated with the association, which probably make November a record month for past few years at least.

Selecting Your Executor and Trustee

Why appoint this Company;

BECAUSE—

It is a perpetual institution.

Its Trust Department gives its undivided time and energy to these services.

Its officials are available for consultation on every business day.

It gives constant and careful personal attention to its clients.

Other reasons of importance are described in our booklet, "Concerning Trusts and Wills," which is sent on request.

Write or call for Booklet No. 151

OLD COL

THREE MATCHES IN TODAY'S PLAY

Leaders to Meet Lower End of List in National Amateur 18.1 Tourney

NATIONAL AMATEUR 18.1 BILLIARD TOURNAMENT					
W.	L.	H.	P.C.		
E. T. Appleby.....	1	0	21	1,000	
University of Nebraska.....	3	2	0	1,000	
University of Kansas.....	1	0	28	1,000	
Drake University.....	3	0	1	750	
J. A. Clinton.....	1	0	21	900	
Iowa State College.....	3	1	2	800	
Kansas State Agric. College.....	2	2	2	800	
University of Oklahoma.....	2	1	2	800	
Grinnell College.....	0	1	9	250	
University of Missouri.....	1	2	3	250	
Washington University.....	1	0	4	200	

Appleby, E. T. and F. S. Appleby, brothers, against Jacob Klinger of Austria and E. W. Gardner, respectively. The third match of the day will see J. A. Clinton Jr. of Pittsburgh facing Dr. R. M. Rosow of Baltimore.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Today's play in the national amateur 18.1 billiard tournaments will see the three undefeated leaders of the standing meet the lower end of the list in the Newark Athletic Club here. Two matches bring E. T. and F. S. Appleby, brothers, against Jacob Klinger of Austria and E. W. Gardner, respectively. The third match of the day will see J. A. Clinton Jr. of Pittsburgh facing Dr. R. M. Rosow of Baltimore.

F. S. Appleby made his debut last night in the 18.1 tourney by winning over Dr. Rosow, 250 to 94, in 25 innings, for an average of 10, the best up to the present in the play. He also made runs of 38, 21, 25. His list of down runs left his opponent far behind in the scoring.

When he donated the trophy as a prize, it was to stimulate more interest in amateur circles in the 18.1 game. That he is easily the master was evident in his play last night. He played the odds of the game to best advantage, worked his shots with perfection, and made his position play with excellent accuracy that quite overshadowed attempts of the other players. Gardner defeated Klinger, 250 to 189, in the afternoon.

Appleby opened play with a run of 14, followed with one 12, and then made his high run of the match, 48, which placed him far in the lead, never to be caught. Dr. Rosow failed to play the 18.1 game he is capable of in 18.2. The score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—14, 30, 28, 0, 12, 7, 1, 2, 19, 12, 0, 6, 16, 13, 16, 0, 12, 14, 8, 15, 14, 8—250. Aver.—10. High run—38.

Dr. R. M. Rosow—7, 2, 12, 1, 1, 19, 6, 8, 1, 6, 2, 9, 10, 1, 0, 6, 2, 6, 11, 5, 0—94. Aver.—9. High run—19. Reference—F. A. Unger.

The match between Gardner and Klinger, although nowhere near as finely played as that of the evening, provided the spectators with a number of thrills, the long run of Klinger especially, who clicked off 48 in the seventh inning and completed the high run of the tournament so far.

Each player made slow progress in the first 10 innings, but from then on play was progressive, with Gardner holding the upper hand through his steady scoring as against Klinger's unsteadiness.

Gardner finally won the match in the forty-third inning for an average of 35—8, while Klinger reached 199 points in 42 innings for an average of 43—14.2. The score by innings:

E. W. Gardner—7, 2, 0, 5, 0, 0, 3, 6, 8, 0, 2, 8, 6, 16, 0, 24, 1, 1, 0, 13, 0, 9, 0, 0, 5, 8, 1, 8, 2, 3, 2, 21, 3, 1, 6, 8—250. Aver.—13. High run—35.

Jacob Klinger—0, 0, 2, 2, 5, 0, 1, 0, 1, 5, 6, 0, 2, 1, 2, 11, 0, 1, 11, 6, 2—199. Aver.—13. High run—48. Reference—Louis Crane.

RHODE ISLAND TO PLAY HARVARD AND QUEEN'S

KINGSTON, R. I., Dec. 5 (Special)—The Rhode Island State College basketball team, which plays Harvard at Cambridge, Feb. 21, has added a game with Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., to be played at Rhode Island, Jan. 7, thus making the basketball schedule international in aspect for the first time this winter. The Canadian university is one of the oldest in the Dominion and are rated as star basket-tossers.

Of the other games on the basketball calendar, five of the 13 so far scheduled are with Massachusetts colleges. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7—New Bedford at Kingston; 15—University of Maine at Kingston; 18—Clark College at Worcester; 18—Clark College at Kingston; 20—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at Kingston; Feb. 13—Tufts College at Kingston; 15—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Winona, Vt.; 20—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Kingston; 27—Tufts College at Medford, Mass.; 28—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn.

PRINCETON SENIORS WIN

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5—The team representing the senior class of Princeton University won the annual interclass cross-country race over the 25-mile course on the university campus here yesterday afternoon, the sophomore team taking second place. J. W. Gardner, Princeton '24, and J. W. Smith, '24, members of the university cross-country team, took first and second places and were closely followed by the Vodrey brothers, T. L. Lemming, also members of the varsity team and all sophomores.

SWIMMERS TO VISIT BERMUDA
NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Five of the world's greatest women swimmers, all champions in their respective field, will represent the Arcadian for Bermuda to remain a few weeks to keep in training for aquatic events scheduled later in the season. The swimmers are Miss Margaret Ederle, Miss Gertrude Ederle, Miss Aliceen Ederle, Miss Helen Meany, and Doris O'Mara, sports writer, and Mrs. Rice.

BURKS ELECTED CAPTAIN
PULLMAN, Wash., Dec. 5 (Special)—J. H. Burks '28 was yesterday elected captain of the 1924 football team at State College of Washington. Burks played center for three years and was a letter man from last year. Although light for the pivot position, Burks held his own against the heaviest men on the Pacific Coast Conference teams this year and did exceptionally strong work on defensive.

GOLF STARS TO PLAY ON COAST
NEW YORK, Dec. 5—T. W. Niblett, representing A. G. Havens, British open golf champion, and Eugene Sarazen, United States amateur golf champion, signed agreements yesterday whereby Havens and Sarazen are to meet in a 72-hole match in California. The first 36 holes of the Sarazen-Havens match will be played in San Francisco and the second 36 at Los Angeles on or about Jan. 18-20.

FACULTY SANCTIONS GAME

ST. PETERS, W. Va., Dec. 5—The faculty athletic committee of the University of Washington yesterday formally sanctioned the sending of their football team to Pasadena New Year's Day to play the University of Southern California eleven. The squad will leave here Dec. 28 for Pasadena. It was announced.

MARX ELECTED CAPTAIN

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5—Thomas Marx of Holyoke was elected captain of the 1924 Massachusetts Agricultural College football team at a meeting of "M" men yesterday. Marx played regularly at left tackle last season.

DETROIT ELECTS CAPTAIN
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5—Thomas Maher, right tackle of the University of Detroit football team, was elected captain of the team for next year. Nine team players were awarded letters.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS ARE ONLY UNDEFEATED TEAMS

Lead Missouri Valley Conference Football Standing—
Five Tie Games Played During Season

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE STANDING					
University of Nebraska.....	W	L	T	P.C.	
E. T. Appleby.....	1	0	21	1,000	
University of Kansas.....	1	0	28	1,000	
Drake University.....	3	0	1	750	
J. A. Clinton.....	1	0	21	900	
Iowa State College.....	3	1	2	800	
Kansas State Agric. College.....	2	2	2	800	
University of Oklahoma.....	2	1	2	800	
Grinnell College.....	0	1	9	250	
University of Missouri.....	1	2	3	250	
Washington University.....	1	0	4	200	

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—Football in the Missouri Valley Conference during the season just closed reached a higher plane of development and a more general and equal distribution of power than ever before in the history of the conference. Not only did the championship race end in a tie with University of Nebraska and University of Kansas undefeated, but the margin of superiority of these two teams over the others, Drake University, Iowa State College and Kansas State Agricultural College, was so narrow that five tie games resulted, this being a record.

The teams tied in four games were none other than the undefeated elevens. Nebraska was tied twice and Kansas three times. Nebraska was tied by Kansas and Missouri, the latter having tangled fortunes with supposedly weaker teams. In addition to Nebraska, Kansas was tied by Kansas State and Iowa, Iowa State tied Kansas.

The final games of the race were characteristic of the season as a whole. Nebraska, with its powerful line and smashing backfield, was unable to beat Kansas State, 34 to 12, but out of the most elaborate kind of defense against the brilliant forward pass attack employed by the Manhattan school. In many quarters the opinion is held that Coach C. W. Bachman, using the talents of M. B. Swartz '24, quarterback, and Arthur Stark '24, halfback, one throwing left handed and the other right, brought out the most dangerous aerial game in the middle west.

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The final games of the race were



Capt. C. T. Black '24

University of Kansas Football Team

"Big Ten" Committee Insists Upon June

Does Not Want to Change Its Track Meet Date

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5—An established custom should not be set aside for something yet unproven, is maintained here by J. W. McNab, secretary of the Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association in explaining why his committee insists upon retaining June 7 as the date for the championship outdoor track and field meet of the "Big Ten." McNab makes clear the stand of the graduate committee against the request of the athletic directors that the meet be moved to May 25 in order to make room for the national Collegiate track and field meet, which the alumni managers have opposed from the start. The faculty association has appointed three members to settle the controversy.

"In asking for June 7," said Mr. McNab, "we simply were following an established custom and could not be asked to withdraw from the National Collegiate track and field meet, which the faculty association has appointed three members to settle the controversy.

The Olympic Committee has notified us that the first three men to place in each event of four games will go direct to the final Olympic trials in Boston on June 14. This in itself is enough to see the success of our meet, and I can see no good reason why the special committee appointed to adjust this conflict of dates should above an established set of games ahead to make room for a new meet which cannot be said to be a national affair. If the Western Conference meet is set for May 24 or May 25 and the National given the preference of June 7, it may mean the end of the "Big Ten" games, one of the oldest of track and field games in the middle west.

WASHINGTON HAS FIVE LETTER MEN

Basketball Coach Is Not so Optimistic, However, Over Team's Prospects This Season

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Despite the fact that he has five basketball letter men back for the team this year, who make a complete quintet, Coach C. S. Edmundson of the University of Washington is not so optimistic over his team's chances to come out on top this year in Northwest Conference basketball.

The chief cause of Edmundson's concern is the loss of J. W. Bryan and W. A. Crawford, first-string guards on last year's floor team. Crawford was placed on the All-Northwest team at running guard, and Bryan the same honor before at standing guard. These men played in all the important games last year and Edmundson believes he will have difficulty in replacing them. Captain Evan Lewis, forward on last year's quintet, is graduated, but his position will be ably filled.

The letter men who are back are as follows: Capt. R. L. Frayne is the best all-round basketball player on the floor. He is not only a forward who can shoot from any angle, but he fits in well as part of the play of any quintet. In short, he is a team player, as well as an individual star.

Capt. R. L. Frayne is the best all-round basketball player on the floor. He is not only a forward who can shoot from any angle, but he fits in well as part of the play of any quintet. In short, he is a team player, as well as an individual star.

A. J. Peters showed flashes of great basketball last year and an equal amount of promise this year. He may or may not come through this season and Edmundson will make him a permanent position on the varsity.

After the first five days of practice, Coach Edmundson found it necessary to cut over half of the men of his squad. His outfit as it now stands abbreviated will not be lost through this year, but he has only 18 men on it. Conference games do not start till Jan. 18, so Edmundson will be played before the Christmas vacation except practice tilt.

Among the men who were left on the squad remains all the material the college can produce, however. Sufficient players to make up a second team have been retained.

Twenty-five football "W's" were awarded to Capt. Alan Healy '24, Manager D. C. O'Brien '24, W. F. Pease '24, Dr. H. C. Gould '24, F. G. Gregory Jr. '24, F. A. Frost '25, R. P. Johnson '25, R. W. E. Edwards '25, C. H. Chamberlain '25, Captain Fischer '25, C. G. King '25, A. P. Leete '25, L. Jr. '25, E. C. Parker '25, Assistant Manager W. C. Reed '25, A. M. Clement '25, Richard Reed '26, F. W. Howes Jr. '26, R. M. Popham '26, Z. F. Burdick '26, R. A. Hackett '26, J. J. Du Mortier '26.

CHURCH LOSES TO GREENLEAF
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 (Special)—E. R. Greenleaf, world's champion, continued his brilliant playing in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League, when he twice defeated Arthur Greenleaf in the afternoon, 109 to 54, in nine innings and at night triumphed, 100 to 98, in 21 innings. A high run of 25 in the afternoon, 21 in the night, was the best of the tournament.

Greenleaf is really a forward, both in playing ability and in natural capabilities. He did, however, fill in very well last year at center, and will probably be called on to duplicate his last year's record this year. He shoots well under the basket, is fast on his feet and a good floor general. This is the kind of player Edmundson needs for his "one-man-in-the-hole" type of game that he uses.

The Washington coach plays a type of game with all four players roving the floor and the center stationary at his end of the floor, ready to catch a long pass from the guards and relay it to the forward coming in under the basket. He would be just as the man in the center job if he were tall enough to get the tip-off.

Osborne Gardner is fundamentally a baseball man, but he is the best guard on the Washington squad right now. Gardner pitched against Yale when the Washington nine played the sons of Old Eli last spring. He has made a letter in this year and will be needed this year.

Gardner is really a forward, both in playing ability and in natural capabilities. He did, however, fill in very well last year at center, and will probably be called on to duplicate his last year's record this year. He shoots well under the basket, is fast on his feet and a good floor general. This is the kind of player Edmundson needs for his "one-man-in-the-hole" type of game that he uses.

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G. A. Anderson '25 may be able to make the center position and leave Heskeith free to go to forward. Anderson is fast, but he is not as tall as the coach would like him to be. Clyde Ochs '26 is another potential center.

CLOSE MATCHES IN THE CLASS B RACE

D. K. E. and Columbia University Club Preserve Their Unbroken Record of Victories

METROPOLITAN CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Won Lost P.C.
Columbia University Club..... 6 0 1.000
Delta Kappa Epsilon Club..... 3 0 1.000
Princeton Club..... 2 1 .667
Montclair Club..... 2 1 .667
Harvard Club..... 2 2 .500
New York Athletic Club..... 2 2 .500
Crescent Athletic Club..... 1 2 .333
Yale Club..... 0 3 .000
Heights Casino..... 0 4 .000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Close matches, both individual and team, were the order of the day in the Class B team squash tennis championship yesterday. Both the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, runner-up last year, and the Columbia University Club managed to rescue the title, taken by the Greek-letter victories, but each in a close struggle. New York Athletic Club won three of the seven matches against the Greek-letter team, and Harvard Club did as well against Columbia. Crescent Athletic Club won its first match of the season against the Yale Club, 5-2, and Montclair A. C. also improved its position at the expense of the Heights Casino seven, losing only one match.

The closest match in the contest between D. K. E. and New York A. C. was between E. L. Ward, captain of the former, and J. S. Casey, the all-round athlete of the Mercury Foot. Casey showed great improvement over past years, having greatly profited by the training of W. A. Ganley, the club coach, and carried the first game, but earned extra points in the wire before the greater experience of W. G. Davis gave him the victory, 9-15, 15-12, 18-16. W. C. Hecker, the D. K. E. leader, also required three games before he disposed of W. M. Loughman. The summary:

W. C. Becker, D. K. E. Club, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., 11-15, 15-12, 15-12.
G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, defeated James Butler Jr., New York A. C., 15-15, 15-8.
Ziegler Sargent, D. K. E. Club, defeated Chapman Roads, New York A. C., 15-10, 15-12.
E. L. Ward, D. K. E. Club, defeated S. Casey, New York A. C., 9-15, 15-12, 15-12.
J. L. Egan, New York A. C., defeated W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, 15-10, 15-5.
W. B. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated E. H. Huntington, D. K. E. Club, 15-10, 15-12.
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Even closer was the contest between R. B. Haines, the captain and leader of the Columbia University Club forces, and M. M. Phinney, the youthful star of Harvard Club. Both are regarded as the coming contenders for the Class B championship, and both played squash of a quality to justify this view. Both have effective services, and the powerful stroking of Haines is offset by the remarkable all-around ability and speed of foot of the like Phinney. Both used good court generalship, so that only the breaks in the play gave the victory to Phinney, by a score of 15-11, 11-15, 18-17. In the last game, after each had obtained a score, they alternated in the lead by a single point until the score reached double figures. Then Phinney, who had won 15-11, only to be overtaken after several hands at 13-11, Haines got the first of the extra points, and then each won in turn until the Columbia man led at 4-3, only to lose the service on, careful play by Phinney. Phinney made one more, but again the service changed hands. For four innings they struggled before Haines got the decisive point, and finally a careful return by the Harvard player settled the match, when Haines sent it out of court. The summary:

M. M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 11-15, 18-17.
R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-13, 15-4.
J. A. Millholland, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Knoll, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 15-13.
W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated P. E. Stevenson, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-12.
G. H. Henderson, Harvard Club, defeated A. S. Moses, Columbia University Club, 15-4, 17-16.
A. S. Rothwell, Columbia University Club, defeated P. F. Fay, Harvard Club, 15-15, 15-12.
N. N. Alexander, Columbia University Club, defeated Bernhard Knollberg, Harvard Club, 9-18, 12-15.

The new Crescent players, J. C. Tredwell and Donald Pratt, were promoted to the top of the list, but found surprises against the Yale Club, by defeating their more experienced opponents. Arthur Goldberg and K. R. Smith, in straight games, and the other Crescent players, also showed good squash in their victories in the close matches further down the list. The summary:

R. E. Hughes, Montclair A. C., defeated Arthur Goldberg, Yale Club, 15-14, 15-16.
Donald Holloway, Crescent A. C., defeated K. R. Smith, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-12.
J. S. Casey, Wainwright, Yale Club, defeated C. W. Pyke, Crescent A. C., 15-10, 15-12.
N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., defeated C. B. Neave, Yale Club, 15-9, 15-8.
E. L. Codd, Crescent A. C., defeated R. L. Brown, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-12.

A. M. Gilmore, Crescent A. C., defeated H. F. Wainwright, Yale Club, 15-14, 15-16.
H. M. Turner, Yale Club, defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., 15-4, 15-9.

F. T. Birdsell was once more the only winner for Heights Casino, defeating E. L. Winpenny, a new member of the Montclair team this season, after a hard-fought, three-game contest. H. F. Wolf, the young boy who had won his first, was promoted to second place on the Montclair team, and disposed of Richardson Pratt with ease, the latter never reaching double figures. Frank Seller also showed great improvement in winning his match from R. L. Brown in straight games. The summary:

R. E. Hughes, Montclair A. C., defeated E. L. Codd, Heights Casino, 15-8, 15-12.
H. F. Wolf, Montclair A. C., defeated Richardson Pratt, Heights Casino, 15-4, 15-12.
C. A. Hopkins, Montclair A. C., defeated Charles Hearn, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-12.
F. T. Birdsell, Heights Casino, defeated R. L. Brown, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-3.
E. L. Winpenny, Montclair A. C., 15-10, 15-12.
H. B. Van Cleve, Montclair A. C., defeated E. B. Vollmer, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-12.

PRINCETON HAS 10 MEETS

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Ten meets are on the Princeton swim and water polo schedule announced here yesterday by Manager R. H. Hobbs. The schedule includes events with Yale on March 2 at New Haven and at Princeton, March 6.

TRAINING TRIP FOR WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Dec. 5.—For the first brief training trip of the year, the Williams Institute of Technology at Exeter, Acadia, and Worcester, Mass., will be arranged at the Williams College here.

The Purple Siskins will go to Lake Placid, N. Y., for a few days during the Christmas vacation for a period of intensive training. Practice games will be played with Yale University and Dartmouth College.

Unusual in Football Prominent in 1923

Many Noteworthy Achievements Occurred on Gridiron This Fall

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (O.P.)—The unusual in football belied its name during the 1923 gridiron season, for scarcely a week had passed without adding unexpected or noteworthy achievements to the list.

Brilliant broken-field dashes of 50 to 100 yards, forward passes of extraordinary distance and field goals driven from deep in the field of play, figured prominently in winning games, and there were numberless "freak" happenings which played no small part in turning the tide of battle.

To Chester, Bowmen of Syracuse is credited one of the longest runs in football. The Orange halfback receiving the opening kickoff in the Syracuse-Williams and Mary game, broke through the middle of the opposing group of opponents who beset him, and continued the full 100 yards of the field to a touchdown. A. H. Evans of Swarthmore was credited with a run of 104 yards against Pennsylvania, when he picked up a fumble behind his goal line and ran for a touchdown.

G. W. Smythe of West Point contributed broken field dashes of 70 to 95 yards in several of the games in which the Cadets engaged. His best record for a single game came in the West Point-Lebanon Valley contest, when he finished in five brilliant dashes to touchdowns, two of 95 yards each; one of 85 yards, one of 80 and one of 45 yards for a total gain of 395 yards for the game.

H. E. Wilson of Penn State proved another performer who could shake himself free of enemy tacklers and race many yards to touchdowns. In the Penn State-Annapolis game, he scored three touchdowns, the first on a 40-yard run, the second on a 77-yard dash, and the third on a 70-yard run.

John L. Ward, D. K. E. Club, defeated S. Casey, New York A. C., 9-15, 15-12, 15-12.

J. L. Egan, New York A. C., defeated W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, 15-10, 15-5.

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News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

London, Nov. 13. Within the past few days a writer has referred with pleasure to the distinct reapproach to a warm friendship between the American and English peoples which has been much emphasized within the past few weeks by various political happenings and outpourings in both countries. He points with pride to the fact that the whole idea set forth in those utterances was voiced for English Freemasons and responded to by leading American Freemasons a full five years ago, and there is quoted a striking address delivered by Dr. Joseph Fort Newton in 1918, in response to an appeal for a League of Masons, made by Sir Alfred Robbins. In striving to help forward a better Anglo-American friendship, Sir Alfred received letters of cordial acknowledgment and hearty appreciation from Dr. Walter Hines Page, Viscount Bryce, the Archbishop of York, and many others. It is certainly fitting to recall this striking episode in Anglo-American Freemasonry at a moment of growing kinship between the two nations and almost on the eve of Sir Alfred Robbins' visit to the Freemasons of the United States.

The Earl of Elgin attended the jubilee celebration of Lodge St. John, Dalmar, and in his address said that the annual increase in Scottish Masonic membership is something like 45,000. He was glad that its activities were not confined within the four walls and the tiled doors of lodge rooms. Lord Blythwood also pointed out that Freemasonry had played a great and honorable part in the history of their country. It did good quietly and encouraged men to help those less fortunate than themselves.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys is keeping up its high educational standard, and the record of its achievements is certainly remarkable. In the recent Oxford and Cambridge higher certificate four entered and all passed. In the Cambridge School certificate, formerly known as the senior local, 39 entered and 33 passed, 13 with honors and five with distinction in French, English, history and drawing. Ten are entitled to complete exemption from the previous examination or "little-go" of the university and 10 have satisfied the requirements for London matriculation.

Three boys have just passed the Inter B. Sc. examination at London University, two scholarships have been gained at Cambridge University, one at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, one at University College, Cardiff, one at Sheffield University, another boy has been awarded a traveling scholarship at Oxford University, a "double first" has been won by an old pupil at Cambridge, another a first in final honors of modern languages at Oxford, while another old pupil has gained both exhibition and scholarship at Cambridge, and yet another the associateship of the Imperial College of Science.

Washington Observations

Washington, Dec. 5. CALVIN COOLIDGE is the first Pilgrim President to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in the White House since John Quincy Adams ate turkey there in 1828. Neither the first nor the second Adams was as whit more true to Pilgrim form than the New Englander now in office. In every characteristic Calvin Coolidge incarnates the type of man and mind that descended upon Plymouth 303 years ago. He is thrifty, taciturn, stern on occasion, deeply religious, and a passionate believer in authority. Mr. Coolidge looks the Pilgrim, too. It would require but little "make-up" to cast him ideally for one of the characters in a pageant such as that staged near Plymouth Rock during the tercentenary celebration.

Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in an uncommonly strategic position to observe the tortuous course of events in Congress. His old constituency, the Fourth District of Tennessee, returned Judge Hull to the House of Representatives in 1922, and he resumes his seat on Capitol Hill with the Sixty-Eighth Congress. As impending developments on that front will have vast bearing on national politics in 1924, the Democratic high command occupies an ideal listening-post.

Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the Senate, is ready to declare war on high rents in Washington. Hitherto the occupants of a modest hotel apartment, the Arkansas family Robinson thought they'd like to indulge in the luxury of a flat. Having found a five-room establishment in Sixteenth Street, the Senator discovered that the price was \$225 a month and conditional on a year's lease, whereupon he decided to content himself with his present quarters. Mr. Robinson thinks the Government might well take a firm hand in the Washington renting situation. He cannot reconcile the costliness of housing with the fact that Washington building operations for the first 10 months of 1923, totaling \$42,000,000, were the seventh largest in the country, outranking those of cities like Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco.

Washington is itself again. Congress is in session. Capitol Hill, in eclipse since March 4, 1923, once more has the center of the stage. The session gives every indication of liveliness. Not within the memory of this generation has Congress been opened amid more thrilling conditions. The political fate of a President and a party is at stake. The Republicans hold power by the slenderest of margins. A battling insurgent commands a balance of strength that can play incalculable havoc. The Democratic Party, scenting national victory in 1924, will watch for openings with an eagle-eye vigilance. As for the country, clamoring for relief in a host of directions, it hopes for the best.

In Charles E. Hughes' comprehensive review of American foreign policy in Philadelphia last week, there was a passage that has not received the attention it deserves. It was his assertion that the United States considers as "unfinished business" the problem of limitation of land armaments, in that causal allusion lies the promise that this Government one day will ask the military powers of the world to approach the task of cutting down armies just as it induced them, at Washington in 1921-22, to cut down navies. Mr. Hughes' exact words were:

"It had been the desire of our Government that the project of reduction or limitation of armament which failed in the First Conference at The Hague in 1899 should be taken up in the Second Conference in 1907. And we then considered this matter, and we still consider it, so far as land armament is concerned, as 'unfinished business,' to use the phrase found in the instructions to our delegates at the Second Hague Conference."

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F. W. W.

charter under which the lodge works was granted.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Water Colors and Sculpture
at the Brooklyn Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 30.—THE current exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum has been arranged primarily in honor of the art of water coloring, but with the typical and inclusive hospitality of this institution, important groups of drawings and sculpture have been added. The museum in this present instance aims its shaft at the old bogie that water coloring is but a pleasant pastime for amateurs, and a few prefatory words in the catalogue are so clear as to bear quoting. William Henry Fox, the director of the museum, writes: "Water color is especially adapted to the American artist. There is something in the joyous freedom of handling and brilliancy of effect possible in this medium that corresponds to the nature conditions by which the artist is typically surrounded, the sparkle of the somewhat thin atmosphere, the preponderance of sunlight, the vivid coloration and high visibility, and perhaps the absence of that vague atmospheric 'mystery' found everywhere else except in the tropics."

Invited Groups

The Brooklyn Museum has wisely adhered to the plan of a similar show held in 1921 of inviting small groups of each artist's work. This arrangement prevents many an interesting man from being lost in the shuffle of the big exhibitions. Local celebrities have been bidden to take their place among this most representative gathering of who's-who in water-coloring. There is also a special section for international practitioners, and Austrian, Canadian, French, German, English, and Swedish leanings are to be studied. Here the honors go unquestionably to W. Russell Flint for two water colors that epitomize the fine traditions of the English school; their quality is little short of amazing. The sands at Bamburgh, scattered for miles with bathers and summer folk, are handled with a simplicity and elegance that is impeccable, with a degree of finish that is little short of amazing. There is something of the refinement of rare porcelain about his work, and although he produces lovely pieces of tone and color they are in the end too technical and topographical to be communicative.

As for the American painters in water color, the traditional methods of the older schools are seldom for them. They run after the stark simplicities of Winslow Homer or the gorgeous complexities—if they can't of John Singer Sargent, the modernists of course taking off with the giddy enthusiasm of young aeronauts. The Brooklyn Museum is happily hospitable enough to include the modernists so that the academic restrictions that hedge about so many of the big group exhibitions are in abeyance. Edward Hopper, whom as a young etcher we have watched with growing interest, comes forward with six startling water colors that easily head the list. He has an "O. Henry" way of saying it with real human interest; whether it be shacks at Lanesville or Gloucester, an unpretentious American wooden villa of the eighteen-nineties, or the jumbled accouterment of a beam-trawler, these water colors have the intriguing way of hinting at matters of import, like an empty stage just after the rising of the curtain. Masses are broad and bold in Mr. Hopper's work, and he appears as adept with color values as he is with the dramatic blacks and whites of his plates.

George P. Ennis

George P. Ennis shows a set of Newfoundland pictures done this past summer with every evidence of enjoyment and growing command of the medium. Wayman Adams evokes his tones onto the paper as briskly as when brushing in his vigorous portraits; five, rather misty Adirondack scenes are his contribution. Oliver Chaffee is warmer in color than he was recently at the Montross Galleries and is certainly a sturdy water-colorist to be watched with interest. Sandor Bernath is less compelling than on other occasions and is mixing his own very considerable talents with certain mannerisms obviously caught from Marin's work. John E. Costigan proves himself a thorough artist by achieving in water color the startling brilliancies of his bold and loaded oil technique. Frances Delehardt's portraits are charmingly individual; Gardner Hale's Italian views are in his pale and distinguished manner; George Hart is an ever racy and provocative in his slices of tropical life, and J. Lars Hoftrup, W. Langdon Kihn, George Luks, Dwight Blaney, Susan H. Bradley, Marion Chase, George Elmer Brown, Frederick Detwiller, Howard Giles, Ernest Fiene, Jan Matulka, Owen Merton, Dudley Myatt, Ernest D. Roth, Joseph Penell, Sybil Walker, Charles Sheeler, Ben Sherr, Harold Weston, and Clagget Wilson form a strong band of independent and interesting aquarists.

In addition to the 400 items in the main galleries, there is a collection of more than 80 original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley to be enjoyed.

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These drawings, the property of John Lane of London, who published the famous "Yellow Book," for which many of these Beardsley creations were originally done, are being shown for the first time in America. He was a stimulating figure in the "eighteen-nineties" when decoration per se was just appearing as a by-product of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and remains today a considerable master of poignant line and handsome design, although rather precious and remote in sentiment. Together with these are shown a goodly gathering of other noted artists of that period, such as Caldecott, Greenway, Leach, Tenniel, Keene, Spence, Housman, Stevens, Anning Bell, Slickert, May and Walter Crane. Another feature of the exhibition is the sculpture which Bencic and Faggi show their "back to elements" and Meunier and Rodin proclaim their creeds; a dozen bronzes of the latter show him as portraitist and idealist in many moods.

And as a crowning glory the museum shows its seven recent acquisitions of the sculpture of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Here the benign and majestic head from the Adams Monument in Washington, the Diana of the Tower, and three other works are arranged beneath the large bronze plaque of the Flying Angel from the Shaw Memorial in Boston. Beauty, dignity and repose characterize this group, which represents as fine sculptor as America has produced. The exhibition is to remain open until the 20th of R. F.

A King for a Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"A King for a Day," a comedy by Casar Dunn, was produced by H. H. Frazee at the Cort Theater, Chicago, on Nov. 25, 1923. The cast:

Maxie Dean, Grace Valentine, Mr. Goldstein, Morris Black, Evangeline Gay, Mary Harper Mrs. Dwight Allen, Frances Brand, Madeline Fairbanks, Horace Ridges, Arthur L. Ladd, Andy Whittaker, Gregory Kelly, F. J. Hanneron, Willard Burton, Robert Riggs, Edward P. Weber, J. T. Davis, Dr. Miller, George B. George, Lily, Editha Raymond, Mr. Rogers, William H. Dorbin, Mr. Gateson, Warburton Gilbert.

The author of this play has long been writing titbits for the vaudeville, and the incidental fun of his first work of standard dimension has the savor of old olla podrida. His wit and humor are easily assimilable, and the jests with which his comedy are salted lie in the easy give-and-take of the skits and sketches in the varieties. He has not arrived at that degree of expertise which enables one to tell a slender story with a slender cast, nor is he skillful in giving nuance to character. His figures often are the merest sketches, but not all of them are so vague as might be expected. Some of them are very plainly what they are; one who writes for the vaudeville theaters learns to avoid confusion of moods, and subtleties as well. Such a one learns also to make his point quickly and to get on hurriedly with something else.

So, while Mr. Dunn's maiden effort as a dramatist for the legitimate theater, smacks pungently of the varieties, it has also the merit of so projecting its anecdote that none may mistake it. His play is thoroughly artificial, obviously mechanical, and in no sense a slice of life, but it does lend itself to the antics of a brisk company and apparently much amuses those who sit before it.

The author employs the small town as background for his piece, and although he isn't successful in catching the rustic atmosphere, the spectator is not likely to think either the characters or the environs are metropolitan. Mr. Dunn sets out similarly to the authors of "Merton of the Movies," choosing for his hero a shoe clerk who has visions of greatness, and who already is afflicted with something akin to delusions of grandeur. In the beginning he is merely ambitious to become the manager of the store, in which he leads a dog's life, hectored constantly by the skinflint proprietor, and afterward bullyragged by the proprietor's pompously ignorant son.

This shoe clerk has faith in his



Photograph © Mary Dale Clark

Walter Hampden as Cyrano de Bergerac
Mr. Hampden Has Found His Greatest Success in Years in His Revival of Rostand's Heroic Comedy at the National Theater, New York

inventive skill, faith in his business ability, faith in his social instincts. He is, indeed, a very good shoe clerk, and the poor little rich girl living in the big house on the hill has a sentimental interest in him. On the very day when he is deeply grieved at being made a subordinate to the proprietor's son, a long-lost uncle—a crusty bachelor—arrives on the scene and says he is making the clerk his heir to a cool million dollars. The clerk's credit soars. He begins to spend the million, investing in a costly motor car, in the best clothes he can buy, and in a string of pearls and a diamond ring for the girl on the hill, whom he has felt is slipping from him.

At the moment of his greatest glory, the youthful fitter of footwear is tumbled from his pedestal, for he is not to come into the inheritance. Creditors snatch away from him all they have sold him, and he goes mopping back to the store to plead for reinstatement in the position he has just resigned. Comes then the glad tidings of the sale of his invention, and the proud uncle relents, and the tradesmen extend again to the youth unlimited credit. He buys the store.

Such is the stuff of which the play is made. The truth isn't in it, of course, but it has a surface glitter. Gregory Kelly, hitherto engaged chiefly in representing the humor and woe of youth, is here more nearly grown up, and he plays the shoe clerk with excellent comic effect and with an insistent appeal to sympathy. There is a veristic touch in Arnold Lucy's personation of the skinflint tradesman, and Madeline Fairbanks, seen heretofore as half of the Fairbanks Twins in the musical shows, plays the innocent ingenue in the approved fashion and endows her with an abundance of girlish beauty. Almost until the play's end, John T. Doyle acts the uncle as an ogre, with

who sit before it.

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This shoe clerk has faith in his

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Fourth Minneapolis
Beethoven Cycle Concert

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)

—One of the penalties we have to pay for the privilege of enjoying the Beethoven series of symphony concerts, is the long programs necessitated by crowding so much within the limits of six evenings. At the concert last night the sixth symphony sent the place of honor and was followed by a miscellaneous program of five numbers, that included the overture to "Fidelio," the "Leonore" No. 3; a rondino for wind instruments and two solos sung by Paul Althaus.

There was a good deal of pains-taking in the performance of the symphony. There were moments when the imagination was carried along on a stream of exultant orchestral tone, particularly in the third movement, and occasionally in the meditative beauty of the second. An effective bit of realism was achieved in depicting the storm, but the "Shepherd's Song" did not usher in perfect peace, nor give cause for unqualified thanksgiving.

The "Leonore" overture produced some of the finest playing the orchestra has given this year. It is in occasional performances of this nature that we glimpse the ultimate possibilities of the organization, which for the last four weeks has been speaking to us in Beethoven's idiom, but at no time with greater assurance, freedom, and brilliancy than in this selection.

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Mr. Althaus sang Florestan's aria, from "Fidelio," and "Adelaide" with superb skill.

Among several concert programs given here this week one by the Flonzaley Quartet easily takes first place. These men have become an annual feature of the University chamber music series, and by their work have done much to stimulate greater interest in this branch of musical art.

Jeanne Jouve Sings New

French Songs in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20—Jeanne Jouve, who gave a vocal recital at Wigmore Hall on Nov. 14, provided a number of things worth hearing. Among them must be numbered her own artistic singing of modern French songs, the flute playing of Louis Fleury (exquisite and Elysian as ever), the firmly satisfying playing of André Mangeot in three of Hoist's songs for voice and violin, the impeccable piano accompaniments of George Reeves, and the first performance in London of several new French songs and flute solos.

It was perhaps wise, in view of the latter part of the program, that it should begin with a group of old songs, but in actual style they were less suited to Jeanne Jouve—for she

out variety and with much noise, and perhaps for that reason he is one of the principal instigators of laughter.

The narrative of "A King for a Day" is somewhat fantastic, and its characters, except for the shoe clerk and, in a measure, the tradesman's son, are not importantly representative of the human race, yet the piece has some value as entertainment.

O. L. HALL

Illinois Neighborhood Shows

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)

—Pointing to the future there are signs of importance in neighborhood art festivals, as that of the Oak Park and River Forest Art League, the Aurora, Rockford, South Bend (Ind.), Kenosha (Wis.), Springfield (Ill.), and Tamaqua (Ind.)—all of which exhibit the best of contemporary American pictures and buy for homes and schools, while encouraging art education. The Oak Park River Forest Art League has 400 members who will be present at a banquet Dec. 8 and open a fortnight exhibit which includes its own gallery of 40 first-rate paintings, by artists of Chicago, loaned to schools.

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THE HOME FORUM

Oxford's Priceless Book

AS YOU ascend the broad and solidly creaking wooden stairs that lead to the main hall of the matchless old Bodleian, you see at the entrance a simple glass-covered case. Standing immediately in your way it challenges your respectful attention. But should you pass it by, intent upon the ancient glories of walls and ceiling, you would miss Oxford's greatest single treasure. For in the very corner of the case you will see lying open an original First Folio of Shakespeare. Very interesting, remarks the traveler from America, with casual glance, but we have no less than fifty First Folios across the Atlantic, and there are more than a hundred others in England. True enough, but England and America and the whole wide world together have only one Turbott Folio, and this is it.

♦ ♦ ♦

This Cinderella of the Folio family is the original volume sent by the Stationers' Company to the Bodleian library at Oxford late in 1623 or early in 1624, according to the act of Parliament which then recently enacted, by which Sir Thomas Bodley's newly established collection received every book printed in Great Britain. It was duly bound and chained as usual to the shelf. To its pages the Oxford undergraduate—and perhaps even some of the dons—must repair if they would enjoy escape from their Homer and Vergil in the magic world of the poet's plays. For it is doubtful if any of the previous quarto editions of the sixteen dramas printed during Shakespeare's lifetime were allowed on the shelves, since the worthy Sir Thomas had expressly banned "almachacks, plays," and such-like frivolous works. Through this single volume then it was that Oxford became, at least "officially," acquainted with our greatest literature.

♦ ♦ ♦

For no less than forty years, through Oxford generations, this book was quite literally "the Oxford Shakespeare." Then in 1663, when the third Folio appeared (following the second of 1632) and the Bodleian received its copy in due course, the original folio was deemed superfluous and was sold off for probably less than its first market price of one pound. It disappeared for over half a century, to turn up casually early in the eighteenth century in the library of Richard Turbott, Esquire, of Osgton Hall, in Derbyshire. It remained in the Turbott family library quite unnoticed until G. M. R. Turbott brought it into the light of day in 1902. Examination of its original Oxford binding immediately proved beyond question its identity, and it was joyfully acclaimed as one of the memorable literary recoveries of all time. Oxford graduates immediately raised three thousand pounds and restored the precious treasure, after its ab-

sence of two hundred sixty years, to its original home in the Bodleian, where it will repose while the spires of Oxford rise toward heaven.

Such associations alone place this book among the few most interesting and precious single volumes in the English-speaking world. But it has still greater significance. Through minute, microscopic scrutiny of every page the scholars have plotted the curve of the wear and tear undergone by every part. Elaborate tables now show exactly what parts of the plays were most absorbing to the Oxfonians, young and old, of those forty years between 1623 and 1663. We are told to mere conjecture about the taste of that generation. We know positively that "Romeo and

Juliet"—could we not guess it?—was the most popular. Next, among the tragedies, comes "Julius Caesar," and then "Macbeth" and "Hamlet."

When we turn to the tables of the historical plays, it is illuminating to find that the university men of that period of the civil wars and the commonwealth found little interest in the Elizabethan's enthusiastic revivification of England's past. The only popular play, in this group of no less than ten, is the most notorious, Part I of "Henry IV," and this shows the same wear as the third of the favorite tragedies, "Macbeth." None of the comedies, moreover, strangely enough, were as popular as the first three tragedians; "As You Like It" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" are the only ones to show signs of being much perused, taking their relative rank beside "Hamlet." Not even "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," or even "Antony and Cleopatra" lured England's cultured youth. Nothing could draw them back to the chained volume like "Romeo and Juliet." . . . On its leaves the telltale evidence is recorded for all time. The lower corner of the page opposite the second balcony scene of Act III, scene 5, is literally worn—not torn—away, where countless thumbs rubbed the margin of the leaf. Youth in that generation, as in every other, delighted in the mingled rapture and yearning of that parting, when it was the lark that sings so out of tune.

Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps,

and when Romeo protests,

Who shall say that young Oxford's verdict of the seventeenth century went astray? Is not her verdict, so happily recovered for us, supported still by the perennial choice of "the great variety of readers" to whom the editors, Heminge and Condell, dedicated the Folio?

"Read him, therefore, and again and again," these same editors bade us three hundred years ago. "And then if you do not like him, surely you are in some manifest danger not to understand him." Oxford selected the plays which it could "understand," and read them "again and again." Its choices so recorded constitute much of the value of its priceless book.

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Across the plain from Madrid the evening train creeps trundling along until late at night it finds the little station on the vega. For the railroads and towns of Castile are never of one mind as regards location—utility differs for them. Railroads built in the nineteenth century travel best on the plain, and the towns were built many centuries ago on the hills for safety's sake. So from the station the safety's diligence drawn by four mules, having met the train rattles off to town, balked momentarily by the local customs man who dashes a lantern about and pokes

in baskets and bundles. The heavy team creaks and jolts and crashes along, more and more slowly. It is a rather steep grade and louder grow the driver's shouts of "Arre! Arre! macho! to the wheel mule.

Suddenly the noises echo back as from an obstacle ahead. Above on the hillside, encircling a city, looms in the moonlight a great grey wall with towers. Surely, we are far back in the days of the feudal barons amid all the glittering trappings of the past! Or is it a fairy city of some Spanish Avalon and shall we enter only to dream enchanted for a hundred years?

The mules quicken their pace to a trot—the bells on the harness jingle, and we fill, completely fill, an ancient gateway. Luckily the driver's shout has warned belated pedestrians not to dispute the entrance. And through narrow winding streets with one side

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Aeolian Harps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soft, soft, how their wailing strings
Pluck from air the wind-songs
And turn the wind-songs into visions
Of old Greece.

Urns of pale marble.

Smooth-rounded, exquisite.

In gardens of delight

Of olive trees, myrtle—

Perhaps a Greek girl walking there

In full-blown grace

Her bare feet crushing

The green grasses—

Aeolian harps!

If I should fix them

In my howling fierce New England

wind.

They would scream

Of Jason, or Ulysses.

Stephen F. Harris.

of the prairies, miles and miles in every direction.

"Is this the bald-headed?" I asked in a low voice, as though touching on something almost sacred.

"This is the bald-headed," he answered, solemnly. "See, everywhere, sky an' grass—sky an' grass. Ah, there, there's an exception."

I followed the line of his extended arm. Far across the plains I saw a flashing light, as of a heliograph.

"The window of a settler's shanty, twenty miles from here. If it's a foot," he explained. "Look how green the grass is. The evenin' light makes it that way, somehow."

It was true. The grass had taken a deeper shade of green with the light falling astian across it. The sun hung like a yellow ball, and the long shadows of our horses and wagon stretched down the slope of the little hill. But the most impressive of all

Christianity Applied

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

healing of all types of disease, including the so-called functional as well as the so-called organic and chronic. But Christian Science by no means stops there; in fact, the healing of disease is the direct result of the regeneration which takes place in consciousness when the fallacious beliefs which cause disease are destroyed. This may be equivalently expressed thus: the advent of the Christ, Truth, in human consciousness destroys the beliefs of sickness, sin, and death, which constitute so large a part of mortal thinking. By this process, mortals are regenerated, born anew.

This is the experience which Paul described as putting off the "old man," that is, the mistaken mortal belief about man, and putting on the "new," the understanding of the perfect man of God's creation. This is the gaining of the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus"; and through it mankind is regenerated and enters the kingdom of heaven. This is the direct application of Christianity; and it is of great importance to humanity.

In this practical application of Christianity is found the answer to the kind of pessimism which forebodes dark days. It solves the problems of humanity in the best, the only way: that is, on the basis of divine Principle. This application of the Christ, Truth, breaks down the barriers which separate mankind into groups called nations, and brings out the true sense of brotherhood. When it is learned that all men are brethren, that all are equally the sons of God, upon whom a benevolent Father is bestowing all good, the walls of separation will be razed. Good alone will then be promoted, and each will seek his own if another's welfare.

It has been indubitably proved that the old ways, the ways of selfishness, will never save mankind from the results of its own wickedness. Rather will humanity, under this regimen, be plunged deeper into the maelstrom of mortality. Salvation is not won in this way. Only by establishing true Christianity, only by truly loving our neighbor, will hatred and animosity disappear, peace and true affection reign. On page 9 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says of the importance of the question, "Dost thou love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind?" . . . This is the El Dorado of Christianity. It involves the Science of Life, and recognizes only the divine control of Spirit, in which Soul is our master, and material sense and human will have no place." The mastery of the senses, then, through spiritual understanding is applied Christianity.

Christian Science is today presenting to the world the teachings of Jesus in their original simplicity; and in proof of its genuineness are offered many of the works which he performed, and which he assured his followers would be accomplished by them who should believe in the truth of his teachings and the divinity of his mission. These works include the healing of sickness, the regeneration of the sinful, and the promotion of God's kingdom as a present possibility, to be realized here and now. Too frequently, it would seem, Christianity has been regarded as the healing agency for moral issues alone; but Christian Science is demonstrating its practicability as a remedial means for all the woes of mankind, whatsoever their nature, however serious, and of however long standing they may seem to be.

On page 373 of Mrs. Eddy's leading work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we find this concise statement: "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises."

In proof of her words is offered the

wrote the better poems. But, you know," he added, with a touch of self-conscious and laughing naïveté, "I could always say that he really did think his were the better." —Edward Shanks, in The London Mercury.

The Old English Ballads

Apart from the deep charm of the ballads, many of them have a great historical value. They picture for us the life and customs of the time; they describe clothes, weapons and interiors, and sometimes they tell us how the people felt toward the laws and the law-givers. Surely the historians of tomorrow will learn more of a day that is passing by reading Masefield's songs of his splendid sailing ships, Kipling's soldier ballads, and Mackereth's "North Country Carrier" . . . by perusing stacks of Blue books or miles of Hansard!

These ballads possess one essentially British characteristic—their appreciation of nature. Time and time again have we read lovely lines of the Greenwood. Who ever thinks of Robin Hood away from the greenwood? . . . by perusing stacks of Blue books or miles of Hansard!

These ballads possess one essentially British characteristic—their appreciation of nature. Time and time again have we read lovely lines of the Greenwood. Who ever thinks of Robin Hood away from the greenwood? . . . by perusing stacks of Blue books or miles of Hansard!

In summer when the shawes be sheen

And leves be large and long,

It is full of mery in feire forestes

To heare the foulys song.

To see the dere draw to the dale,

And leve the hilles tree

And shadow them in the leves grene

Under the grene-wode tree. . . .

Scattered throughout the whole ballad literature are delightfully sure sketches of Nature—just a line here and there, telling of a May-day with "the gowans growing gaily," of a vale where "the primrose spreads so sweetly"; where "the norian flowers spring bonny"; sunlight on "the fernie braes"; or "on the cherry tree in blossom"; on "cows lowing in the glen"; on "goss-hawks a-flaffin their wings sae wide"; on "milk-white swans" and "milk-white doves"; on "ladies straight as willow-wands"; and with what economy of words do the old singers' describe scenery or weather:

The wind doth blow today my love

And a few small drops of rain.

The hallow days o' Yule are come

The nights are lang an' dark.

Martinis time

When the green leaves are falling.

on a midsummer day

When it rained, it did rain small.

Yit fell abowt the Lamassae tyde.

When husbonda wynnes ther haye.

There was a knight, in a summer's night

Was riding o'er the lee

And ther he saw a bonny birdy

Was singing upon a tree. . . .

Erik foreste is a fair foreste

In it grows manie a semelie tree;

The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae

And of a beastis grete plenty.

In many a ballad can be heard the lament of the curlew, the plaintive hoot of the hullet, the cuckoo's call over a thicket, and the rhythm of running water—more beautiful than any other early music.—Dorothy

Charles Weston, in The Poetry Review.

HARRY L. HUNT,
Publisher's Agent

107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Studios
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1923

EDITORIALS

POLITICIANS who like to prognosticate the future from a very small political phenomenon in the present, much as the archaeologist will reconstruct a prehistoric mammoth from a fossilized fragment of its jawbone, will find much significance in the results of the popular primary in South Dakota, announced yesterday. And indeed, there is matter of politi-

South Dakota Sets a Pace

cal importance in the outcome of this first popular expression of the people's choice for presidential candidates. South Dakota is not a large state. Its share in the Electoral College is but five votes. Yet at the present moment what it says has a significance out of proportion to the size of its electorate.

For it is in the very center of that agrarian northwest which is supposed to be radical and highly antagonistic to the rather conservative Republicanism which President Coolidge may fairly be taken to represent. Its people are farmers, its interests purely agricultural. Though less intimately associated with the farm bloc than the senators and representatives from the states to the north and east of it, the South Dakota representation in Congress is, nevertheless, sympathetic to that movement.

When these facts are considered it seems rather amazing that President Coolidge should have defeated, in South Dakota, by a majority of at least two to one, Hiram Johnson, whose candidacy is offered as peculiarly that of a progressive. This outcome is not to be regarded merely as the result of the great influence which a President in office can exert. We think that it rather indicates a sincere appreciation on the part of the South Dakota Republicans of the qualities of President Coolidge, of the fact that he was himself a farmer's boy, and has—except when in attendance upon his duties at the State Capitol—been a resident of a farming community, so that if any man in public life may be expected to know the needs of the farmer and to sympathize with their just demands, it is he. Unquestionably, the verdict of South Dakota is going to exert a marked influence over the Republican primary voters in other states.

Nor is this verdict to be taken in any sense as a pronouncement for ultra-conservatism. After all, in a homogeneous community like South Dakota, people are very much of the same fundamental opinions, whether they vote a Democratic or a Republican primary ticket. Indeed, shrewd and unprejudiced observers nowadays complain that the line of divergence between the two parties is a very shadowy one, and hard for the voter to recognize. And so we find that while the Republican voters of South Dakota were registering their approval for President Coolidge, the Democratic voters, by an even more exemplary majority, were selecting as their candidate Mr. William G. McAdoo over Henry Ford. It may be urged that in the Democratic contest neither candidate could be classed in any sense as conservative. But among the many names seriously presented for the Democratic nomination, that of Mr. McAdoo may be fairly stated to represent the progressive faction in the Democratic Party. The voters of South Dakota left no doubt that that was the type of democracy they wish to uphold. As in the case of the Republican candidate, their pronouncement on this subject will undoubtedly exercise great influence in the states in which primaries are yet to be held.

The importance of the verdict of the South Dakota Republicans was, in our judgment, materially enhanced by their declaration for Senator Capper as the nominee for Vice-President. Mr. Capper is a fine product of the farming middle west—a farmer, a journalist, and a statesman. Alliance between his friends and those of the President would result in a very attractive combination to present to the voters of the Nation.

ECONOMISTS and political theorists have delighted, since time immemorial, in speculating upon the approach, now near, now remote, of what may be termed the ultimate limit of progress in industry. Lately that condition is more often referred to by so-called experts as the "saturation point," which may be understood, if one is speaking of steel rails, as a condition in which there is no longer a market for that commodity; or if speaking of cotton goods, shoes, sugar, or automobiles, as one where the consumer no longer looks to the producer for articles once needed and demanded.

But it is reassuring to note the fact that seldom, if ever, in America, has such a condition existed, despite the fluctuations of foreign exchanges, the shifting of trade balances, and the failure of consumers in other countries to buy the products of American mills and factories.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, long identified with the steel manufacturing industry in the United States, is credited with the statement that, in his opinion, this so-called saturation point will never be reached unless the progress of the country be artificially arrested by the people themselves. Judge Gary, whatever his convictions upon some matters may be, is, admittedly, a close student and a clear observer of industrial affairs. It is his opinion that, despite the almost unprecedented development of industries in the United States, the limit of progress has not even been approached, and "if there is to be one, it is so remote as not to be worth speculating about."

Significant reference is made to the fact that while in 1900 the population of the United States was about 76,000,000, and is now approximately 110,000,000, showing an increase of 45 per cent, the increase in steel production since 1900 has been 300 per cent. While, as Judge Gary observes, the export trade in steel has been considerable, it has, barring the war years, taken a com-

paratively small proportion of the total production. The great market has been, as it continues to be, in the United States. Steel is admittedly a basic industry, and may be taken as an index to prevailing industrial and business conditions. The conclusion of Judge Gary, reasonable upon its face, is that the consumptive power of the country has increased more rapidly than the population.

The observation points unfailingly to the lesson to be learned. There is business enough and work enough for all. Continued prosperity is assured if selfishness can be forgotten. Neither producer nor buyer can control prices arbitrarily. There can be no sale, either of commodities or services, unless buyer and seller agree. Temporary hindrances and misunderstandings cannot forever check the tide of true prosperity. The alarmist seeks to preach convincingly his doctrine of unrest, but he has fewer and fewer listeners. The figures refute all his specious arguments.

ONE of the subjects of internal politics in France which arouses most interest is that of the relations of the Republic with the Vatican; and the virtual resignation of M. Jonnart from the post of Ambassador at the Vatican gives occasion for a survey of the changed situation. It is only a generation ago that France and the Vatican were in the strongest

antagonism. Although France is nominally a Roman Catholic country, there is a great deal of liberal thought which denounces clericalism as a peril, and when the Roman Catholic Church endeavored to exercise a political control over France all diplomatic relations with the Vatican ceased. Now that the subject has again come to the forefront of the news, it is desirable to summarize what has lately been done in France.

In the first place, France has now definitely re-established an embassy at Rome to deal with the Vatican, in addition to the embassy which deals with the Italian Government. In other words, the political and diplomatic influence of the papal institutions is recognized. Then, it is pointed out by those who defend this action that the Vatican has recognized as aumônier-général—a high official of the church—a French bishop in Rhineland and in the Saar, instead of the German bishops who combat France, and who, it is claimed, have now lost their jurisdiction. This may or may not be a good thing for France, but it would seem idle to pretend that it has no political significance, and that the Vatican has not lent itself to forwarding French diplomatic aims. In the same way it is boasted that France has obtained the nomination of a bishop with full authority in the French zone of Morocco, although previously the recruitment of the clergy throughout Morocco was a privilege of the Spanish religious authorities. Again, it is claimed that in the Near East, where France has certain ambitions, such as in Syria, France has secured various moral advantages for the French religious establishments, advantages which had not been accorded to them previously by the Vatican.

In three different spheres, then, it is urged that the Vatican is helping France—in Rhineland as against Germany, in Morocco as against Spain, and in the Near East as against adherents of other religions. There is no need to discuss these claims, further, but it should at least be noted that religious privileges are being used for diplomatic purposes.

It is obvious that the Vatican is asking, and will ask, its price for these things. There is a project of law which would authorize specifically the return of the principal "congregations" of missionaries, which the Republic only a few years ago considered it necessary to expel from France. There is a nuncio of the Pope at Paris, Mgr. Ceretti, who in order to give the church a more legal footing has presented officially to M. Poincaré proposals for Associations Diocésaines approved by the Pope. On this subject, however, there arise difficulties, the Vatican apparently demanding more than the Government is prepared to give, and the French bishops apparently demanding even more than the Vatican. The Pope intimated that he would publish a decree authorizing the bishops to create these Associations Diocésaines only when the Chamber had voted for them as an institution. The Pope, however, then published a letter concerning reparations which offended French public opinion, and the discussion in Parliament was adjourned. It will now be taken up because the Pope, in another letter, after démarques made by M. Jonnart, has affirmed the right of the creditors of Germany to obtain payments, to seize pledges, and to evacuate the Ruhr only as payments are effected. Once more it is clear that the theory that the Vatican does not interfere in politics cannot be maintained.

It is an undoubted fact that the Vatican since the war has been making a new bid for temporal power, and it has become impossible to prevent the subject from being ventilated during the electoral period, for the Radicals hold that this encouragement may easily lead to the former difficulties due to clerical interference in the internal life of France, and a renewal of the bitter strife of other days.

MIGRATION to the overseas Dominions is regarded with favor in Great Britain, not only because it is an outlet for the reserve of unemployed, but because every prosperous British settler in the Dominions is a potential consumer of British goods. The British trade policy for more than half a century has been based on the understanding, indeed, that prosperous exporting depended upon prosperous markets the world over. But in recent years special circumstances have tended to direct British trading enterprise particularly to the overseas Dominions.

In the Canadian market, the products of British industry have enjoyed a substantial tariff preference during the last twenty-five years. The presence of so many settlers from Great Britain in the Dominion must have contributed largely toward creating political sentiment in

favor of preferential tariffs for British goods, just as the presence of settlers from the United States in the western provinces may tend to inspire the desire for reciprocity in trade between the Republic and the Dominion.

During the last fiscal year in Canada, imports of British goods totaled about \$115,000,000—of which \$92,000,000 in value entered under the preferential tariff. The duties on this volume of British goods amounted to nearly \$18,000,000. Assuming that the tariff preference to Great Britain is approximately one-third of the general tariff, the British exporter enjoyed a benefit of about \$9,000,000 from the Canadian policy of preference last fiscal year. In the previous year, the benefit amounted to about \$7,000,000.

Under the circumstances, it is evidently good business for Great Britain to encourage the flow of migration from Britain's shores to Canada. It may reasonably be regarded as a sound investment to draw liberally on the British treasury to assist overseas settlement in the Dominions. The benefit is mutual, for Canada needs more settlers just as much as Great Britain needs more prosperous markets abroad. With such economic interests in common, a greater co-operative effort between the mother country and the Dominions to promote migration under the British flag should be one important outcome of this year's conference of premiers in London.

DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS, head master of Phillips Andover Academy, at Andover, Mass., showed good sense and no little knowledge of humanity when he declared at a dinner of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts that, regardless of the agencies that are working against him, the average boy of today will grow up to be a virile and polished man.

There is so much talk in some quarters about the depravity of youth that it would sometimes almost appear as if an effort was being made to depreciate his good qualities to the advantage of the former generation. Dr. Stearns sees things differently, however, from many others, and actually had the temerity to say a word in defense of "the creature known as boy," who had previously been made the subject of a number of uncomplimentary remarks.

It is true that Dr. Stearns urged that the influence of what he called the "jazz world" is not going to improve the texture that boys are made of, but his remedy was to purify the atmosphere with which the youth is surrounded, and in achieving this object he laid great responsibility upon the church. In so doing, however, he made it clear that the religion which appears to the boy as something of a mystery is not exercising that power for good upon his consciousness which religion properly conceived should exercise. "Boys," he declared, "will not be attracted to the church if they are taught dogmas and creeds." Hence he urged, "Give the boy the fundamentals of Christianity, and don't talk in terms of theology."

It is difficult to overemphasize the importance of this stand, for really there is no doubt that the average boy is tremendously in earnest in his heart about developing into a good and useful member of society. This has been lost sight of in many instances, unfortunately, owing to a false outlook which has been allowed to obtain regarding religion. Dr. Stearns asserted, and many feel the same way about it, that boys are not less religious than their fathers, but that they just have a different way of expressing their religious feelings. With one fact those who can look back a few decades and are willing to be honest with themselves should have little hesitation in agreeing, and that is that the youths of the present generation are, in many respects at any rate, fully as likely to be a credit to their fathers as these latter gave indications of being when they were youths.

Editorial Notes

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has determined upon a wise course in deciding, relative to America's war-time political prisoners, to refer the entire question to a committee. Moreover, by naming Newton D. Baker, General Harbord, and Bishop Brent as its members, he has insured that, no matter what conclusions they may reach as a result of their deliberations, the great majority of Americans will find themselves almost bound to respect them. It is earnestly to be hoped that, by adopting this manner of procedure, President Coolidge will avert much of the criticism which was directed against President Harding in this connection and at the same time will be enabled to demonstrate a policy of true justice as tempered by mercy.

ALL those who are responsible for the memorial being constructed in Manchester, Mass., designed to represent the truth about war in its most terrible aspects and to induce the public to rebel against its horrors, have shown, in breaking away from accepted ideas, commendable moral courage. So often these memorial productions seem intended to foster a feeling of the "romance" and the so-called glorious adventure of war and thus to stimulate rather than to check the tendency to war in the coming generations. The sooner war is robbed of all its glamour, the sooner will some action be taken which will put a stop to it altogether.

LOVERS of Dickens will be interested to learn that it was recalled, at the annual festival dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, held recently at the Mansion House, in London, that the famous author took the chair at the similar meeting of the institution in 1849. It may be recalled that Dickens, who was at one time a reporter in the House of Commons, carried into his profession the kindly sense of brotherhood which characterized all his human relations. Incidentally he served as the president of the institution from 1863 to 1870.

The Log of a Dry Journey

IF FACTS—just plain facts—were effective against the antiprohibitionists they would have been bombarded into silence long ago. But the strength of the wets, at the present moment, depends, almost wholly, upon their ability to walk straight into the face of facts and neither see, hear, nor heed them. One flask of booze, hip-pocket size, is touched by their magic wand, and lo! it looks up big enough to hide the fact of a prison or reformatory closed, or a home rebuilt for the lack of it. Wet propaganda today persists, regardless of the facts, and when the ground of truth is absolutely swept from under its feet, it still carries on, relying for its strength upon the frequency with which untruths or half-truths are repeated again and again.

Thirty-five thousand miles of facts—dry facts—are contained in a little volume recently published by the Victorian Anti-Liquor League of Melbourne, Australia. It is written by C. M. Gordon and recounts the prohibition adventures of his brother, Gifford Gordon, who, in 1921 and 1922, went exploring, up and down in the United States, in quest of the truth about prohibition. The book is a small one, but it contains no padding, not a paragraph of it, and is a simple recounting of what one man, not an American, saw of the effects of prohibition.

There is no denying, Mr. Gordon points out, that a considerable quantity of liquor is still consumed in the United States. But to contend, he says, that this quantity is comparable to that consumed in pre-prohibition days is to reveal an ignorance of conditions in both periods. "In 1917," he writes, "the people of the United States consumed 16,764,280,040 pints of alcoholic liquor, over 55,000,000 pints for every working day in the year, and about 160 pints for every man, woman, boy, girl, and baby in the Republic. Supposing 100 small smuggling craft were employed in smuggling this vast ocean of liquor into America, each carrying 1000 gallons per trip, and making one trip per day; it would take them over fifty-seven years to complete this job. It would take one such vessel 5700 years to do it." This indicates, again, the absurdity of the wet contention that as much—or more—liquor is being consumed in the United States, smuggled in by boats and automobiles, as before prohibition. And, recounting his own experience in America, before and since prohibition, Mr. Gordon concludes, "I do not hesitate to say that she has made a marvelous advance in sobriety and in all that sobriety means to a great nation."

One of the most significant of the constructive results of prohibition which Mr. Gordon discovered was in the prisons. Prisoners, themselves, realize its value. A prohibition referendum, conducted by the Prisoners' Relief Society in 322 prisons, revealed the remarkable fact that out of 134,321 prisoners who voted, 133,412 were in favor of prohibition and only 909 opposed.

Taking New York State as a fair sample of what prohibition is said to be failing to accomplish, Mr. Gordon points out that there are 350 penal institutions in New York State. On July 1, 1922, 104 of these prisons were empty and the remaining 237 prisons were reported as having 14,903 inmates. In the corresponding day of 1917, 252 prisons in the State reported a total of 17,494 prisoners. This represents a decrease of 21 per cent in the prison population of 1922 as against 1917.

The fact is, as Mr. Gordon makes clear, that—with saloons out of the way, men are turning from week-end debauches to home building, and savings accounts, and education for their children. In the Boston courts alone—and such figures are available from many other American cities—the average number of neglected children for the seven years prior to prohibition, 1912 to 1918, was 206. The average for the two dry years of 1920 and 1921 was 88, showing a decrease of 118, or 57 per cent. Surveys indicate that school attendance, immediately upon the adoption of prohibition, showed a marked increase. Mr. Gordon has accumulated evidence from many sources which bear out the statement of Mr. James B. Forgan, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Chicago, who declared that, immediately following prohibition, "a large influx of savings accounts was noticeable in our bank and, I believe, generally in other banks. The number of accounts has steadily increased, showing that the number of the thrifty is growing, and I believe that the absence of the saloon is largely responsible for this growth."

And while we hear of the joy-killer influences of the Eighteenth Amendment, it is interesting and significant to read that Mr. Thomas J. Hickey, president of the American Baseball Association, declared that "prohibition has been the greatest blessing baseball every enjoyed. The passing of the saloon increased our patronage wonderfully. Regardless of the merit of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was a great business booster for us."

Mr. Gordon's 35,000 miles was a fruitful journey. It served to make clear, again, just where the truth in the issue lies. And his survey leads to the conclusion that, finally, when such facts as these are driven home, the American people, wearied with wet fancies, will go the full limit to back the enforcement of the prohibition law.

Siberia—A Land of Promise

SIBERIA, one of the last of the world's unexploited empires, is a land of promise. Current History declares that it "has long since ceased to mean little or nothing to the mind of Americans. With the sending to Siberia of the American expeditionary force as part of the Allied intervention of 1918, thousands became familiar with a country which before had meant nothing but squalid penal colonies and prolonged cold. Furthermore, with the return of those 12,000 men who are now scattered over the entire United States and engaged in all lines of business, the American public was brought into contact with many hitherto unknown and economically important facts. With the problems of Europe so prominent and so insistent of solution since the signing of the armistice, it is unnecessary to state that an interest in Siberia, based merely upon sentiment, would not have outlived the year 1920.

"But" first-hand information concerning the economic resources of this vast treasure house of the Far East created in the mind of the wide-awake American investor a permanent curiosity to know more. He has not yet forgotten that Siberia is one of the few remaining areas of the world abundantly endowed with natural riches, and at the same time little developed. With increasing concern he will watch the political and economic changes in this corner of the globe; and it is not improbable that the next twelve months will bring forth further developments of importance. In fact, Siberia may prove the back door through which two old friends will once again grasp hands."